FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 107

4 June 1981

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HAIG REMARKS ON SALT II, STRATEGIC BALANCE NET

LD031548 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 3 June, TASS--At a meeting with American newspaper editors at the U.S. State Department on Tuesday U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was asked a number of questions about the correlation of strategic forces of the USSR and the USA and the stand of the U.S. administration on the question of the SALT II treaty.

Answering them, the U.S. secretary of state admitted that there is a military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States in the strategic nuclear field. He said, we are as before in a state of rough parity. Political observers evaluate this statement as actually giving the lie to the official Washington's claim about the "lag" of the USA in the field of nuclear armament. Such claims are known to pursue the aim of justifying the programme for a massive buildup of U.S. nuclear arsenals, deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles, which are carried out under the pretext of the necessity to "rearm", but, as a matter of fact, pursue the aim of upsetting the present rough parity of forces, ensuring for the USA and NATO unilateral military supremacy.

Speaking on SALT II, the U.S. secretary of state has, as matter of fact, refuted the repeated statements by U.S. officials who linked the decision to freeze the ratification of the treaty with the events in Afghanistan. "Nothing could be farther from the truth than to say that the SALT treaty was lost because of Afghanistan," Haig said.

It is a highly indicative statement. It is common knowledge that in keeping with the decision of the NATO Council session in December 1979 the USA stipulated its commitment to ratify the SALT II treaty by consent of the West European NATO member countries to deployment on their territory of U.S. medium-range missiles. But then, however, Washington froze the ratification under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan.

Alexander Haig's statement shows that even before the Soviet military contingent was sent into Afghanistan at the request of the government of that country, the U.S. administration had decided to derail SALT II in violation of its contractual commitments. In other words Washington was lying to the whole world, including to its allies, when assuring them of its adherence to the SALT process. As soon as consent was received on the banks of the Potomac to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the promises given to the West European countries were discarded. This is the real price of Washington's commitments and assurances.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXPERT URGES SALT RESUMPTION

LD031303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report from V. Lashkul "The World Today" roundup: "United States: Urgent Need"]

[Text] The resumption of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks is urgently necessary. That is the conclusion of the report "Salt Negotiations: Recent Events in American and Soviet Policy," published by the Library of Congress Research Service.

The author of the report--C. Gellen [presumably should read Gellner], a specialist on foreign policy issues--particularly points to the fact that the Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed the readiness to reach agreements with the United States in the arms limitation sphere. Touching in this connection on the initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, he stresses in particular that the suggestion of reaching agreement on limiting the deployment of the new Ohio submarines in the United States and similar submarines in the USSR might well be included on the agenda of future Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks.

U.S. PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS ASSAILED

GF041004 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 3 June carries a station observer's commentary entitled "Baleful Motives Have Been Exposed." The radio recalls the damage caused in Germany by the United States and other Western countries during World War II and add that the United States has again stepped up its militaristic policy. It claims: "U.S. militarists are actively preparing to use biological and chemical warfare. This is why they have been demanding a greater allocation of funds. Upon the proposals of the Reagan administration, the U.S. House of Representatives has recently approved the allocation of $20 million for the purpose of manufacturing chemical wepons to be used against human beings. Meanwhile, the Pentagon has planned to spend $2.5 billion dollars over the next 5 years for realizing its new policy of bolstering its biological and chemical weapons arsenal. However, even this amount has not satisfied the Pentagon. Experts in the field have requested that the said allocation be tripled or quadrupled."

The radio notes that tons of different types of chemical weapons have been stockpiled in U.S. depots and military installations both in and out of the country and adds that several deaths have occured in the United States as a result of the testing and manufacture of such weapons. The radio states: "Without asking whether its NATO allies are willing or not, the Pentagon is forcing West European countries to accept the newly-manufactured poisonous weapons. The disaster in Spain is proof of this fact. That the United States has (?no intention of abandoning) this savage weapon is [words indistinct]. Recent developments in Indochina confirm this fact. Approximately 1.3 million Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean people have become the victims of this savage weapon."

The radio concludes: "Humanity must foil such savage motives without delay."

NATO 'DIVISION OF LABOR' CONCEPT CRITICIZED

LD040903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Partnership or Complicity?"]

[Text] About a year ago a new term made its appearance in NATO's political vocabulary--"division of labor." They began to use this term, borrowed from political economy textbooks, to designate a concept which FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher is credited in the West with originating. The essence of the idea, in brief, originally boiled down to the following: Washington builds up its presence and military potential in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean, while Bonn undertakes some of the American functions in West Europe. If the United States, Genscher explained, "needs" to transfer to some world "hotspot" some of its forces stationed on FRG territory or the naval forces in the Atlantic, the West German Bundeswehr and Bundesmarine must be ready to "fill the resultant vacancy."

After assessing the advantages the idea could yield for the U.S. ruling circles, Washington immediately jumped at Genscher's concept. People across the ocean even began to claim the "copyright" on the idea of the "division of labor" among the NATO allies. From that time on the term began to make the rounds of the Atlanticists' various documents--sometimes in the original form, sometimes in the guise of the "allocation of responsibility" or the "sharing of the burden" among the bloc members.

The American version of the "division of labor" concept was outwardly little different from the Bonn version. It was just the emphasis that was changed--the stress is not on replacing American forces in Europe by West German forces, but on freeing those forces for operations elsewhere in the world. Gaining a "free hand," Washington speedily builds up its armed forces in southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean while the U.S. NATO partners provide them with cover in Europe.

However, while paying lipservice to the American interpretation of the "division of labor" concept and the closely associated idea of expanding the North Atlantic bloc countries' sphere of operation outside the bloc's geographical bounds, the United States' NATO allies have been in no hurry to make the transition to practical implementation of the concept.

All that has happened is that Britain and France have slightly strengthened their military presence in the Arabian Sea, while Portugal has offered the Lajes Naval Base in the Azores as a transshipment point for American Armed Forces being moved to the Near and Middle East.

This situation has caused dissatisfaction in Washington. As the Reagan administration's course toward confrontation with the USSR, the pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union and a "position of strength" policy has emerged increasingly clearly, people across the ocean have begun to remind the allies more and more often of the "allocation of responsibility." It is becoming increasingly clear that what the Washington administration means by this "allocation" is unconditional obedience to its will on the part of the allies, blind following in the footsteps of the U.S. ruling circles' policy and complicity--in one form or another--in its aggressive adventures, launched sometimes in one place, sometimes in another with the aim of asserting American dominance.

This line was graphically displayed during the recent series of sessions of NATO's leading political and military organs in Rome and Brussels. The sessions of the North Atlantic bloc "Eurogroup," Military Committee and Military Planning Committee concretized the line formulated under U.S. pressure at the NATO Council session in Rome. Decisions were taken aimed at continuing the preparations for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe. In this connection observers are wondering increasingly often: Is it a case of only 572 such missiles? The Western press has reported that the Pentagon is now talking of transfering 1,500-2,000 such missiles to the European Continent.

The NATO decision to deploy new American missiles in West Europe has already seriously worsened the situation on the continent. It will be further worsened by the decisions of the North Atlantic bloc's military organs to step up the conventional arms race, to increase the NATO countries' military budgets each year, to modernize the military infrastructure in Europe, to prepare plans for militarist preparations in 1983-88, and to determine the main directions of long-term military planning. At the same time the U.S. "right" to military adventure outside NATO's sphere of operation, if a threat to Western "vital interests" emerges there, was recognized in Brussels.

At the same time the NATO assemblages discussed the U.S. attempts to enlist the allies in its own aggressive actions in those notorious regions of "vital interests." The Near and Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, southern Africa, Latin America--virtually the whole world--are named as such regions.

However, people across the ocean have clearly calculated that even this is not enough to create the atmosphere of war hysteria in which the allies can be dragged still more deeply into dangerous adventures. President Reagan's speech at the commencement ceremony at the United States Military Academy was designed to serve this purpose. In his speech he advocated an essentially unrestricted buildup of U.S. military potential and crudely attacked those who advocate agreements limiting the arms race. According to Reagan, the United States "should not forsake weaponry for treaties and agreements," which he compared to "a sheet of paper." In the President's footsteps Vice President Bush spoke of the quest for "military superiority" in an address to students at the United States Naval Academy, as did Defense Secretary Weinberger in a speech to students of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs.

Washington's intention to involve its NATO allies in hegemonist adventures in the Near and Middle East was also clearly displayed during the recent visit across the ocean by the Bonn head of government. The results of the visit and Chancellor Schmidt's government statement following his return show that Bonn is effectively adjusting its policy to the U.S. administration's foreign policy line. Making the "division of labor concept"--which originated on the banks of the Rhine--fit in with American standards, Schmidt loudly claimed that the USSR is making "excessive efforts" in the military sphere and is "challenging the community of nations." From this it is but a step to direct collaboration with the United States in opposing this mythical "challenge" anywhere in the world. The same aims are served by the talks which the United States is currently holding with Portugal on expanding the aforementioned Lajes base and using the Beja Air Force Base, in southern Portugal, in the interests of the American Armed Forces, especially the police Rapid Deployment Force.

The talks that Washington's emissaries are holding in Athens about the use by the Americans of Greek airbases are aimed at subjugating Greece to the Pentagon generals' will. According to the Pentagon's scheme, the bases must, on the one hand, threaten the southern regions of the Soviet Union and of a number of other Warsaw Pact states and, on the other, be an important link in the chain of strongpoints for the American Armed Forces targeted on the Near and Middle East.

A report by the American Council on Foreign Relations bearing the shrill title "The Soviet Challenge: Policy Basics for the Eighties," recently published in the United States, suggests as one of its main recommendations creating under Washington's auspices and on an anti-Soviet basis some kind of "superbloc" comprising the NATO countries and also Japan. This recommendation is clearly to the liking of the Washington administration. The first practical moves toward such a "superbloc" have already been made there.

A qualitatively new stage in American-Japanese relations emerged during the talks between U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki. For the first time they described the relations between the United States and Japan as an alliance. In observers' opinion, the American-Japanese "security treaty" was thereby equated with the North Atlantic bloc. A kind of "NATO-ization" of the relations between the two countries is taking place, and this should result in the convergence of the two imperialist blocs in a united anti-Soviet network. Tokyo's MAINICHI wrote that "Japanese-American relations have taken on the clear complexion of a military alliance aimed against the USSR."

There are many aspects to the linking of Japan to U.S. world strategy. But the key question for Washington, so the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, is to "use the Japanese 'Self-Defense Forces' to fill the gaps left by the American ships that have had to be transferred from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, nearer the Persian Gulf."

In other words, there is yet another aspect to the imperialist "division of labor" concept. It is closely linked with the relapse of the U.S. ruling circles' old illness of bloc mania. Along with a NATO-Japan "superbloc," Washington is planning to create a so-called South Atlantic treaty organization--SATO. According to the originators of the idea, SATO is to bring together in a new military bloc the United States, racist South Africa and a number of South American countries. The White House intends to use SATO to suppress the peoples' national liberation movement, spur on the arms race, fuel international tension and--last but not least--release its own forces in the south Atlantic for use elsewhere.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES has reported that talks on this issue--unofficial, it is true--are now being held in Buenos Aires between representatives of the United States, Brazil, South Africa, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. It is true that Argentina and Brazil have stated that they refuse to join the new bloc. However, Washington is continuing its attempts to cobble it together and, in the process, is pinning special hopes on the military ties between South Africa and Chile, which are becoming increasingly firm.

Thus by means of the "division of labor" concept and an expansion of the system of imperialist military blocs the United States is seeking under the guise of partnership to involve many countries of the world increasingly deeply in complicity in an "anti-detente" policy. In shifting onto the allies and partners the burden of responsibility for safeguarding so-called "Western vital interests" Washington is trying to gain a free hand for increasingly dangerous military adventures.

NEED TO REDUCE MISSILES IN EUROPE EMPHASIZED

LD040920 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Speaking recently in Tbilisi, President Brezhnev once again underlined the danger of the proposed deployment by NATO of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet leader stressed that this country was prepared to settle at a conference table the issue of limiting and even reducing nuclear armaments in Europe on the basis of maintaining the balance of forces between the two sides and compliance with the principle of equality. Here is a commentary by our military observer Colonel Eduard Grigoryev.

The destinies of Europe concern millions of Americans, in spite of the fact that the continent is so far away from the United States. It is in Europe that the American soldier is facing the Soviet soldier. It is the only place in the world where Soviet and American tanks, guns and medium-range missiles face each other. The huge nuclear arsenals of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization are deployed in Europe. Claims have been repeatedly made in the West of late that the Warsaw Treaty possesses a larger military potential than NATO in Europe. Those claims follow the decision to deploy American cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe to add to the missiles already there. NATO strategists, and those acting together with them, are prepared to resort to any trick to mislead world public opinion and force it to accept this mad decision.

The chief argument of NATO's generals in favor of the proposed deployment is that the Soviet Union has SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers. Indeed the Soviet Union is gradually replacing the obsolete missiles with sophisticated SS-20 but it does not increase the number of its medium-range missiles. In fact to preserve nuclear parity, the Soviet Union has not added a single medium-range missile to their present number and has even reduced the total number of its medium-range missiles, that is the deployment of one SS-20 missile was followed by the dismantling of one or two old missiles.

In spite of this, Washington is trying to create the impression that it is the SS-20 missiles that make it necessary to increase NATO's nuclear potential. Furthermore, in comparing the capacity of NATO's and the Warsaw Treaty Organization's nuclear arms in Europe, Washington lays emphasis on land based missiles; which as the Pentagon claims are possessed in greater numbers by the Soviet side. But other NATO delivery vehicles are not taken into account. Among them are American F-111s and British Volcan aircraft operating within a 3,000 mile range, British Polaris missiles and the 40 American Poseidon missiles incorporated into the NATO military structure. Not a word is said about the American aircraft carrier-based air forces in the Mediterranean or about strategic arms that can be used in any area of military action. NATO's nuclear delivery vehicles can deliver 50 percent more warheads than the Soviet ones of the same class. The replacement of new missiles for old ones brought no superiority to the Soviet Union. The total capacity of Soviet nuclear medium-range missiles has been lowered.

Another important factor that Pentagon generals would like to hush up in comparing the military might of the West and the East, is that neither SS-20 missiles nor Backfire bombers can reach the United States from Soviet territory. At the same time, cruise and Pershing II missiles launched from Europe can hit Kiev, Moscow and other targets deep inside the Soviet Union. The range of cruise missiles is 500 miles longer than that of American combat aircraft in Europe. It will take a Pershing II missile a mere 4 minutes to reach Soviet targets from West Germany.

You may remember that quite recently Washington launched a noisy campaign over the alleged presence of a Soviet Army brigade in Cuba, a campaign intended to whip up a military psychosis in the United States. In 1962, the mere possibility that Soviet missiles can be delivered to Cuba nearly made the American leaders unleash a war. The deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe would seriously upset the existing balance of strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot but react in an appropriate manner. Having proposed talks on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, President Brezhnev gave a stern warning that the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe would force the Soviet Union to think about additional defense measures and that if need be the Soviet Union would find additional means to safeguard its vital interests. The recently emerged military terms include mutually assured destruction. Indeed, a situation that can be described by this term does exist both with regard to Europe and the United States and the Soviet Union. Any increase of the missile potential inevitably leads to a greater danger of a nuclear catastrophe that will assure mutual destruction. Speaking in Tbilisi, the Soviet leader underlined that a peace based on mutual intimidation did not appeal to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was in favor of a peace based on the gradual reduction of armament levels and on agreements to scale down the sharp military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Further developments depend on the American side and its allies.

PRAVDA REVIEWS COMMUNISTS' ROLE, U.S. 'NEGATIVISM'

LD031113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 5

[Untitled "International Review" by Sergey Vishnevskiy]

[Text] Vanguard of the Peoples' Struggle

To this day there are still people in the West eager to bury "Godless communism." It has become fashionable on the banks of the Potomac to regularly include anticommunist obituaries in official statements. Secretary of State A. Haig is particularly zealous. This month he managed to make a public announcement of the "historical decline" of socialism and the "failure" of Marxist ideology and he recently called for "refutation of the myth" that Marxism is the demand of the future. (True, such "refutations" do not tally very closely with the daily acts of intimidation across the Atlantic regarding the "mounting communist peril," but obviously logic is not held in esteem in Washington today).

The facts of life show convincingly how unfounded and ridiculous are the hysterics of our ideological opponents. An impressive panorama of the world revolutionary process is revealed in the succession of events taking place in various regions. This process is visibly expressed in the growth of the dynamism and influence of real socialism, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation struggle.

"The international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties--have approached the frontier of the eighties with confident tread," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. "They have approached it as active fighters for the working people's rights, for peace and the peoples' security."

Their work has been launched in 94 countries, under the most diverse socioeconomic and national conditions. The Marxist-Leninist parties' multifaceted activity as applied to a specific situation is borne out by the congresses of the communists in West Berlin, Finland, Mongolia, Kampuchea and the FRG, all scheduled for May. Sometimes many thousands of kilometers separate the congress auditoriums, and the congress participants are resolving different tasks. But wherever the teaching of Marx and Engels is applied creatively an advance is taking place.

Take Mongolia, for instance. The People's Republic has acquired unique experience, which has become a valuable contribution to the practice of world socialism. Just six decades ago it was a poor, backward feudal country subject to invasions by foreign imperialists and Chinese militarists. Bypassing the capitalist stage, it has become a dynamically developing agroindustrial socialist state. In terms of a whole series of indicators of economic and cultural development the country is ahead of many states in Asia and other regions.

For all the uniqueness of the building of a new life in Mongolia, there was a single leading theme both at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and at the forums of the communists of the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR this spring. This was concern for the working people's welfare as the supreme goal of the fraternal parties of the community countries and for the further rallying of our peoples.

The Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] has taken place on the long-suffering soil of Kampuchea. The country was utterly destroyed by Beijing's henchmen--the Pol Pot supporters. Western ill-wishers predicted that Kampuchea would remain forever a zone of scorched earth and mass hunger. However, like the legendary Phoenix, the liberated country is rising from the ashes. It has been virtually purged of the Pol Pot gangs.

The threat of famine has been eliminated. With the aid of the socialist countries the national economy is gradually being restored, schools and hospitals are being opened, and so forth. The KPRP Congress noted that the basis of these successes is the theory of Marxism-Leninism by which the party is guided in its practical activity. At the present stage the KPRP has set the task of the reliable defense and consolidation of the independence of the country and the gradual transition to socialism.

Difficult tasks face the communist parties in the capitalist countries. One urgent task is the defense of the working people's interests under the conditions of big capital's offensive, as was noted at the congresses of the communists of West Berlin, Finland and the FRG. In the present complicated international situation, special importance attaches to the task of rebuffing imperialism's aggressive plans and mobilizing all public forces to defend world peace. A call to augment efforts in this struggle rang out clearly from the rostrums of the communist party congresses.

Life confirms that the communist parties are the staunchest and most consistent fighters against war, and that is natural. For those who dedicate their lives to the struggle for the working people's vital interests, for a bright future for the peoples, cannot fail to be principled opponents of militarism and aggression. The past year has shown how urgent was the appeal of the April 1980 Paris meeting of representatives of the communist and workers parties for broad union and joint actions on the part of communists, socialists, social democrats and members of other political parties and public movements to curb the arms race.

The communists' consistent active struggle for peace serves as a great uniting principle, a powerful factor for the cohesion and growth of the international communist movement. Their noble activity is attracting the minds and hearts of an increasing number of people and is exerting a visible influence on political development in many countries.

For instance, it is universally acknowledged that a decisive part in ensuring the socialist Francois Mitterrand's presidential election victory was played by the position of the French Communist Party.

The progressive party of the working people won a brilliant victory in the Cypriot parliamentary elections. It obtained almost one-third of the votes--more than any other party.

General Haig will have no success in denying such persistent facts concerning the increase in the communists' authority or in portraying them as a "myth." The communist and workers parties are marching confidently in the vanguard of the struggle of the people's masses for peace and progress.

Clear-Cut Guidelines

The foreign policy initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, which received the inspired and broad name of the peace program for the eighties, are being warmly approved and supported at the fraternal parties' congresses. The topicality of these initiatives is growing. Resolutely rebuffing the policy of those who love military adventures, the Soviet Union is at the same time displaying a flexible and realistic approach to the solution of vexed international problems. The USSR does not lay claim to a monopoly in strengthening peace. It is prepared for detailed dialogue and any constructive idea always meets with understanding from the Soviet side.

From the 26th congress rostrum the CPSU expressed the readiness to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere carried out at the decision of the all-European conference to the European part of our country--on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the confidence-building measures by the Western states.

This proposal was welcomed by the international public as a big step toward ensuring the successes of the Madrid meeting--toward elaborating an accord on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. But some Western participants in the meeting are continuing to entrench themselves in negative positions. And on 22 May in Tbilisi the Soviet leader's speech stated: If the Western states are not prepared to say now what their counterstep will be in expanding the zone of confidence-building measures, they could give a reply not in Madrid but directly at the conference itself. Any objective observer cannot fail to assess this approach as constructive and realistic.

As a whole the international reaction to the USSR's initiatives has been positive and favorable. The foreign policy ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress clear the way to serious political dialogue and talks on the basic problems of war and peace. Mexican Foreign Secretary J. Castaneda, who visited our country recently, expressed himself in favor of the most careful study by the international community of the problems put forward by the CPSU Congress. In particular Mexico supports the proposal to convene, after appropriate preparation, a special UN Security Council session with the participation of top state leaders to examine the problems which create a threat to peace and international security. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim has also assessed this proposal as very important and deserving of careful study both by the relevant states and in the international organization.

The Soviet initiatives were the focus of attention at the recent discussion in the UN disarmament committee. Even press organs which are not particularly friendly to us, like London's THE TIMES, have been obliged to acknowledge the USSR's readiness for serious talks.

In connection with the further aggravation of the situation in the Near East as a result of the Israeli aggressor's increasing impudence, the USSR's proposal to convene a new international conference to elaborate an all-embracing settlement in the region with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, is meeting with increasing support among the Arab and other states. During his visit to our country King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan approved this initiative. The "feeling of gratitude and recognition" which the king expressed in speaking of the Soviet Union's position was a cold shower for those hotheads across the ocean. After all it is no secret that during his recent visit to the Near East the U.S. secretary of state particularly courted Amman in an attempt to persuade it into an "anti-Soviet agreement" but had no success. You can imagine the sour expressions with which people in the Department of State are reading the statements made in Moscow by the King of Jordan. The NBC television company reported: "Husayn publicly supported the Kremlin's call to convene an international conference on the Near East.... His support is a great success for Soviet diplomacy." Subsequentl the same company reported that since the much-publicized "peacemaking" mission of the U.S. presidential special representative, P. Habib, the situation in the region has deteriorated. Let he who has ears hear.

A strenuous struggle to implement the peace program for the eighties lies ahead. The Soviet Union is continuing to work actively to reduce the pitch of tension, preserve detente and ensure its further development. There are clear-cut guidelines for this designated by the 26th congress of our party.

Washington's Labyrinths

The very long (100 days) "honeymoon" traditionally given to each new U.S. administration to think out and develop government policy has long since elapsed. However, to this day reports are coming from the banks of the Potomac that the elaboration--not of secondary but of key foreign policy programs--is still continuing and there is no end in sight. Yet 4 months and 11 days have already elapsed since the changing of the guard in the White House.

Here even the most patient Western political scientists and observers who have been observing the "honeymoon" ritual for a long while have been bursting with impatience. They are now asking in chorus: Where is the Republican administration's promised consistent foreign policy?

The problem is that the Reagan administration has still found no approach to the elaboration of a foreign policy, the Washington POST complains: "President Reagan's foreign policy is showing alarming signs of getting bogged down in confusion and contradictions.... The administration is still avoiding defining its world strategy," the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT worries.

Similar opinions are being voiced outside the United States. For instance, a Baltimore SUN correspondent, on questioning foreign diplomats, heard the following opinions: "There is neither a broad strategy nor a specific tactic to be seen." The Washington correspondent of the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN notes sarcastically: "It has become clear that Reagan still has virtually no idea of the world community apart from his long-standing conviction that the Russians are to blame for everything."

We have cited the opinions of leading organs of the Western big press. They essentially agree that official Washington is regaling its fellow citizens abroad too with predominately anti-Soviet and imperial rhetoric. It is pouring from the lips of garrulous U.S. strategists as though from a horn of plenty. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR put it, love of high-flown phrases has become the present administration's style. Yet there is suitable response to every rhetorical declaration. The day after Deputy Secretary of State J. Buckley had delivered an entire ode about the United States an "imperial power" TIME magazine printed a statement from F. Mitterrand: "I like the Americans but I don't like their politics. I do not recognize their right to appoint themselves world gendarmes."

And, the main thing, rhetoric is not policy. Acute international problems can endlessly be declared to be "intrigues by the Reds," but that will not make the problems disappear. They must be resolved together with allies and rivals.

There are many people on the Potomac now who are anxious to discard diplomacy and seek "strong-arm" or military solutions to complex global questions. But even there, indeed, some people are beginning to understand that their settlement "requires greater flexibility, greater diplomacy and fewer guns" (NEWSWEEK). Reagan recently stated that the United States should not "forsake weaponry for treaties and agreements," which he compared with "pieces of paper." This, of course, is a unique description of the present U.S. administration's habits. But even the biggest imperialist power is not strong enough to reject the system of international accords.

In slightly over 4 months the Republican administration has not advanced a single positive proposal on a single important international problem. This negative approach is leading to the alienation from the United States even of its allies. Vague promises to begin arms restraint talks sometime will scarcely do. The Philadelphia INQUIRER notes that many people in Europe doubt whether the Reagan administration really wants to initiate productive negotiations with the USSR on nuclear arms control.

Sober-minded Western figures suppose with reason that people cannot turn their backs for long on present-day realities. Time does not wait; urgent, burning problems require immediate solution. It is time to understand that a position of bald negativism runs counter primarily to the national interests of the United States.

There is a real way out of the impasses of international life created by the champions of tension. The principled Leninist policy of peace point to a specific way of improving the climate in the world.

STUDIO NINE DISCUSSES WORLD ENERGY CRISIS

OW011104 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0710 GMT 30 May 81

["Studio Nine" program hosted by Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, with Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev, director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as guests--live or recorded]

[Text] [Zorin] Good Day comrades. We are meeting with you in Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center for our traditional monthly "Studio Nine" program. Taking into consideration the wishes of regular Studio Nine viewers who have requested in their letters that we not only dwell on current world political issues but also touch on some so-called global problems, that is problems of world significance, we would like to devote our talk today to one of the most urgent problems of the contemporary world--the problem of energy. Today this problem is under discussion not only by energy specialists but by state officials, politicians, leaders of the business world, diplomats and by anyone who is connected with international affairs as well. In fact many events occuring in the world, including the most acute political problems, are today directly related to a topic that only recently interested and disturbed specialists only.

So, what is the problem? Why has this specialized problem become one of today's most acute political issues. And, first of all, what are the reasons for the emergence of the energy crisis? I would like to ask you, Nikolay Nikolayevich, to begin our talk.

Reasons for Crisis

[Inozemtsev] This question is no ordinary one because it is linked to the action of a whole series of factors. There are objective factors. First of all there is the enormous growth in the utilization of energy. It is sufficient to say that as a result of the development of productive forces during our century, from 1900 to 1980, world consumption of energy increased by about 13 times. So even from this alone it can be seen what an enormous quantity of energy was needed. Throughout the history of mankind 47 billion tons of oil have been extracted, while during the past 10 years 22 billion tons were extracted --or nearly half of all the oil extracted during the preceding period of history.

Another important factor is the relative scarcity of natural resources and at the same time a certain discrepancy between concrete types of reserves of these resources and the structure of utilization of the sources of energy. The biggest reserves in the world are in coal, first of all. By the most modest estimates there is enough for a minimum of 600 years. But, if we look at coal's share in the energy balance, then it was quite significant at the middle of this century--for instance, in 1950 it was 54 percent of the total energy balance, whereas in 1973, at the time when the energy crisis began to acquire its vivid outlines, it amounted to only 19 percent.

There is much less oil. Available industrial reserves, so to speak, have been assessed and estimated to last for about 30 years. In reality this will be somewhat different, of course, because during this time more and more new deposits will be discovered. But, at the same time oil's share in the energy balance is extremely high. In 1973 it amounted to 59 percent, which is nearly 2/3 of the entire energy balance.

[Aleksandrov] Now, at present, this is nearly 70 percent and together with gas it is 75 percent.

[Inozemtsev] Together with gas, yes, together with gas because gas makes up a minimum of 20 percent. And finally there is the action of another objective factor--the discrepancy between the territorial distribution of natural resources and the regions of energy utilization. Roughly speaking 3/4 of the oil--if we take oil as the main source now--3/4 of the oil is extracted in the developing countries while 3/4 of the energy produced on the basis of this is consumed not in the developing but in the developed countries. And, finally there are, of course, factors that are so to speak not objective in nature but factors which are primarily specific for capitalism and related to that system of international economic relations which formed over a long period of time and unfortunately continues to carry, so to speak, an imprint of the past age, the age of colonialism--factors that are related to purely political reasons, because a very large part of the oil is extracted in the Near East and you are well aware that as a result of the aggressive policy of both the United States and Israel this region finds itself in an extremely complicated condition, so to speak, subject to very large explosive situations. And, this, of course, couldn't fail to have an effect on the energy problem as well.

Economic Consequences

[Zorin] Now, what are the more characteristic practical manifestations of this situation, which has been formed by the world's energy situation, and more importantly, what are its economic consequences?

[Inozemtsev] Well, if we were, so to speak, to look at this from a purely economic point of view, then first of all there has been an enormous growth in the cost of energy sources. The price of oil since 1970, that is during the past 10 years, has, roughly speaking, increased 20 times, the price of natural gas has increased about 10 times while the price of coal has increased about 4 times, and this, of course, has had a most serious effect and had to have an effect on the balance of payments of many states, and primarily states importing energy. Now overall, this end of the era of cheap energy was a major factor in the general deterioration of the economic situation characteristic of the seventies.

You know that during the seventies the capitalist world experienced crisis situations three times, as well as the exacerbation of a whole series of contradictions both between the developed and developing countries and between the developed, capitalist countries themselves--between the main centers of power of the contemporary capitalist world--and so on.

[Zorin] Now it stems from what you have just said, Nikolay Nikolayevich, that the manifestation labelled an "energy crisis" is a reality in today's world and naturally people are interested. We are receiving many letters, Anatoliy Petrovich, on this topic. What are the ways by which contemporary mankind can overcome the shortages of energy resources that have become evident in recent years? Will the energy crisis deepen or does contemporary mankind have the opportunities available to overcome it?

[Aleksandrov] Well, it seems here that we will have to begin with some more roundabout questions. The fact is that as the industries of many countries in the world develop, consumption of natural raw materials constantly grows. This includes mineral raw materials, ores and so on. Ever greater expenditures of energy are required to process these raw materials.

Now, Nikolay Nikolayevich spoke about how rapidly energy consumption is growing, and it can be stated as follows: In the thirties it took about 25 years for the world's energy consumption to double whereas today it takes about 15 years. Now this is very rapid development. At the beginning of our century most of the developed countries managed with their own fuel resources. This concerns coal, oil and gas. Specifically, the United States had large reserves of oil and gas on its territory and the development of these oil-bearing areas of its own--and, of course, not only on the territory of the United States itself but on the shelves, where there are also large reserves as well--satisfied the country's needs.

Then, during the middle of our century, competition with national oil, so to speak emerged--mainly competition from the oil-producing countries of the Near East.

It was cheaper; cheaper because labor in those regions was much cheaper and the wells themselves were richer. Now, very large and rich deposits were discovered here. And the fact that such large new deposits of very cheap oil appeared was what brought an end to, or at least a decrease in, capital investments in the development of the coal industry. This brought about a gradual relative decline in the share of coal in the energy balance and the growth of the share of oil. I have in mind the entire energy balance of the world.

Now, when the gradual approach of the end, so to speak, of the rich oil deposits was felt, or made itself felt, the countries possessing these oil deposits united and began struggling against this very intensive exploitation of their mineral wealth. These were the OPEC countries. They found that their association permitted the united forces of these countries to raise the issue of increasing the price of crude oil.

This was in fact the first big shock. Most of these countries began to develop their own oil industries. Now, of course, they began to receive more petrodollars for their oil, but it must be said that all these increases in oil prices eventually also led to prices of all products of the industrially developed countries increasing.

[Inozemtsev] Yes, of course, the one fairly rapidly follows the other.

[Aleksandrov] Now that is the whole point.

[Zorin] The energy crisis is linked with all the other manifestations and that is why it is all the more interesting after all to ascertain whether this crisis will deepen or whether it is possible to overcome it.

Alternate Sources to Oil

[Aleksandrov] Well, first of all Nikolay Nikolayevich was perfectly right when he said that the reserves of coal were sufficiently large, world coal reserves, that is. They are truly large. I think that 600 years is a disputable figure and pessimists and optimists give figures from 150 up to 600 years. However, this, of course, could allay the crisis situation, but, to develop the coal industry to compensate for shortages of oil would require collossal capital investments, and not a single country, not even one as rich as the United States, can permit itself to make such capital investments during a short period of time, in 10-15 years for example. This can be done over a period of some 30 to 40 years. I suppose, this is what is demanded.

[Inozemtsev] There is enormous inertia here.

[Aleksandrov] Enormous inertia in the development of these fuel branches, and particularly in relation to coal. Now during this period of time, of course, there must be some other possibility to cover the energy expenditures. A decrease in the supply of energy can be pursued only in step with more economic management of energy resources. But, with very good administration of the expenditure of energy resources for example, this would permit an economy by the year 2000 of nearly a quarter of these resources.

[Zorin] This is quite impressive.

[Aleksandrov] This is most impressive, most impressive. And this is why presently in many countries of the world, in fact in all of them, and in our country as well, we are now taking serious measures so as to truly develop all measures for economizing energy resources.

At the same time this will not affect the productivity of labor, temperatures in buildings and so on, other than the fact that windows will not be opened in winter. This is the kind of thing that apparently will occur. But, of course, the improvement of heat insulation in buildings, decreases in the rate of expenditure for the production of aluminum, for instance, decreases in the expenditure of electrical energy for this job--this is a completely practical and possible task and it is necessary to implement it. This will require an investment of funds because the technology will have to be exchanged for a more economical one. But, these expenditures will be about five times less than expenditures for the extraction of a corresponding quantity of fuel. These are the correlations. So this is the first part--the economy of fuel resources.

The second part, this is the fact that compared to oil, natural gas reserves are fairly large. And, so an increase in the share of natural gas in the fuel and energy balance is something that we must now realize. This is easier to accomplish than to involve coal. The fact is that it is very difficult to use coal in a great variety of the instances in which oil is used. For example, coal can be used in electric power stations, however this demands an increase in the running costs of the electric power station, insofar as coal must be converted into coal dust. This coal dust must be burned, which results in a large amount of (?sulfur)-bearing wastes that pollute the environment. Presently, demands for clean wastes are constantly growing--or more accurately for purifying waste--and therefore expenditures are required for gas purification. Now these are essential matters.

Now, with the use of .... Well, it can be stated as follows, that the cost of an electric power station using coal is about one and 1/2 times greater than the cost of an electric power station of equal capacity using gas. And the number of people employed at an electric power station using gas is much less--roughly speaking half the number--as at a station using coal, which is also important.

Therefore, by utilizing more gas in the fuel and energy mix we can also compensate to a certain degree the fact that oil extraction will be developed much more slowly or that its extraction will be stabilized. Nonetheless, these alternatives do not provide the possibilities to cover all energy requirements. Nearly 25 percent of our requirements are not covered. And it is here that atomic energy comes into play.

Atomic energy has developed energetically in recent years both in our country and in other countries. I must say that our science, and world science in general, has provided the opportunity to solve tasks that permit us to completely avoid an energy crisis for a lengthy period of time, for thousands of years you could say. In other words, atomic energy--taking into consideration the production of artificial fissionable substances such as plutonium--and thermonuclear energy--which is today being prepared, so to speak, for realization--can completely satisfy the energy needs of mankind even past the period of coal depletion, even past your 600-year period.

[Zorin] Well, coming from you this sounds ponderable and sufficiently optimistic. Now in connection with what we are talking about, I would like, Nikolay Nikolayevich, to ask you to describe world trends regarding the structure of the energy balance.

[Inozemtsev] Anatoliy Petrovich has already spoken about the great force of inertia here, and this is in fact so. Nonetheless, however, serious changes are occurring. I do not want to presently go beyond very distant periods, just the remaining two decades of this century for which the approximately following picture is taking shape: The share of oil: In 1973 oil accounted for 59 percent while in 1980,last year, it accounted for 55 percent. This was fairly considerable decline.

[Aleksandrov] Owing to economy measures in fact.

[Inozemtsev] Owing to economy measures, first of all, and owing to the fuller use of other sources. Various forecasts are being made but the majority of forecasts for the year 2000 coincide in predicting that the share of oil will fall to about 47 percent. This, too, is a considerable decrease, but at the same time it is quite evident that this share still remains very high.

The share of coal will increase. From 1973 to 1980 it increased from 19 to 21 percent and the trend is such that it can be expected to increase to approximately 26 percent.

Now as regards electrical energy from atomic electric power stations. Anatoliy Petrovich has already discussed what a serious factor this is becoming. But at present their share is not yet very big, of course.

[Aleksandrov] In the overall energy balance it amounts to 1 percent.

[Inozemtsev] Yes, in the overall energy mix it amounts to 1 percent and in relation to the year 2000 there are many very different figures--from 5 percent to approximately 15 percent. Now, if it will be 15 percent, then this is quite a considerable figure.

As regards the search for and development of new energy sources, maybe it is worth additionally mentioning liquid fuel from bituminous sands and shale--fairly extensive work on this is presently being carried out in Canada, the United States and other countries --and work being carried out on the gasification and liquification of coal, taking into consideration the large deposits of coal.

[Aleksandrov] Now this is after all a slightly different trend.

[Inozemtsev] It is another trend but to some extent it also aims at substituting for liquid fuels, liquid oil fuels. And, finally quite recently a synthetic fuel from a biomass is appearing and is already going into use. Now generally all of these so-called alternative sources as a whole will nonetheless only account for a small percentage in the coming 20 years, so to speak, and we should proceed from the fact that the main fuels will remain oil, coal and gas. And, of course, atomic energy will join these.

USSR Situation

[Zorin] Anatoliy Petrovich. I would like to ask you the following question: You know, recently the Western, and particularly the American press has exploited the topic of the energy difficulties being experienced by our country.

A couple of years ago the Central Intelligence Agency even meddled in this affair and issued a special report which said that the Soviet Union would begin exhausting its oil and gas resources at the beginning of the 1980's. Of course, this report is no longer being mentioned in the United States; nonetheless, since versions such as these are being circulated, I would like to ask you, as head of the Commission for Energy, in which scientists and practical workers are engaged, to express your opinion on the ways in which the energy problem in our country can be solved in the future.

[Aleksandrov] I can say, of course, that there is tension in our energy balance. However, this tension is related not to any lack of resources or their approaching exhaustion; it is mainly because in the past 10-15 years we have been forced to switch from using local fuels in the European part of the country--extracted, for example in the Donbass, Vorkuta and other similar places--to fuels brought from afar, either oil or gas transported from western Siberia, or coal, a considerable part of which is transported from the Kuznetskiy basin. Now the future prospects for coal--we have enormous reserves in Ekibastuz, in the Kansk-Achinsk deposit--include colossal coal reserves which can last an extremely long time.

These coal deposits are also good because they can be open-minded. However, transportation of this coal over 2,500 km or more is no easy task. This is true not only in a purely transportation sense but in the sense that the coal must be prepared for transportation, concentrated and so forth. There are some of the difficulties we have. However, these are, of course, difficulties inherent in development. Our energy is now growing rapidly--all forms of energy--and we are now exerting efforts to use relatively more coal for energy and decrease the share of oil. Also, of course, in the years immediately ahead we want to replace oil through gas utilization in order to use oil mainly as a raw material for the chemical industry.

Now this is the general, so to speak, position of our country. That is, energy will be increased in the near future wherever there is a requirement for heat. Where there is a requirement for electrical energy, we will be using [words indistinct] we will be using gas to a greater extent and oil to a lesser extent and considerably more coal than we do now. This is the present trend.

[Zorin] I see.

[Inozemtsev] [Word indistinct] development of atomic energy.

[Aleksandrov] Yes, in the European part of the country. We are saying only in the European part for now. Obviously, we can already see that atomic energy is becoming advantageous in other areas as well--both in the Urals and beyond--and of course there will be a rapid growth of atomic energy. This will help us to considerably decrease the investments we must make in developing the coal industry. It will give us a margin of time, so to speak, in this job, and those investments we must make will be extended over a far longer period due to the rapid development of atomic energy. This will make it easier for the entire national economy.

[Inozemtsev] In accordance with the decisions of the 26th congress the capacity of atomic electric power stations will double during the current 5-year plan alone. This is a very rapid rate.

[Aleksandrov] Yes, yes.

[Zorin] Well, generally it is quite obvious that those who are attempting for certain purposes to intimidate the world's public with talk about the exhaustion of our energy resources--we will probably talk about this some more today--generally do not stand on facts but proceed from their concepts and needs.

[Aleksandrov] No. It was, of course, a completely and obviously devised position invented solely to exacerbate relations.

[Inozemtsev] You see, Anatoliy Petrovich, at the time this was being written....

[Aleksandrov] Excuse me. It was already well known what kind of coal, oil and gas reserves we had so that....

[Zorin] It was speculation.

[Aleksandrov] Of course it was speculation.

Global Solution Necessary

[Zorin] Now, what we have been talking about, about the prospects for energy, leads to the thought that the task of providing mankind with energy is a global task. It is a task that must be solved not by one people or one country but through joint efforts. Now insofar as this is so, I would like to ask you, Nikolay Nikolayevich, to dwell on the question of what role can and should be played in the solution of this grandiose task by international economic ties and the consolidation of the efforts of countries and peoples on an international scale.

[Inozemtsev] Well, insofar as we are calling the energy problem a global problem, and we have all the grounds for this, we are consequently presuming that it requires collective efforts for its solution. We are presuming it is not only a problem which faces every country and people but one which requires collective efforts to be solved as well.

Of course, the main thing in making such efforts possible and the main thing in having international economic relations develop normally is the general political climate of the world. Also, it should be said frankly that the worsening of the international situation which was characteristic for the turn of the seventies and eighties could not fail to adversely affect this problem as well. In fact, it was precisely during this period that there was a new sharp upsurge of prices on a whole range of energy resources. It was also precisely during this period that there were a whole series of prohibitive measures hindering the normal development of economic cooperation. But I am deeply convinced that nonetheless life must take its course here and that in fact, objectively, all countries, both big and small, all of them are, so to speak, interested in the normal development of international economic relations.

If we are to speak of our country, then it is well known that we are developing cooperation of this kind, primarily with the fraternal socialist countries and that energy is one of the spheres in which this cooperation is proceeding on a particularly large scale. Our television viewers know that we supply a considerably quantity of energy resources to the fraternal countries. This is quite understandable. At the same time these countries themselves are increasingly becoming direct participants, so to speak, in the production process--in the creation of large-diameter long-distance gas pipelines, in the construction of projects, and so on.

It was stressed at the 26th congress that, despite all the difficulties occurring in the international arena, we are leaving the door open, not only to a continuation, but to an expansion of economic ties with those capitalist countries which show an interests.

In particular, if we take the sphere of energy: In the past decade, we have established quite serious and stable relations primarily with a whole series of West European countries. We are, first of all, supplying them with gas as well as oil, but mainly gas. They include the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, France, Italy and many other countries.

I think that the great plans for economic development which were outlined for the current 5-year plan period by the last congress and the serious structural reconstruction, including in the sphere of energy, about which we have spoken today; all of this opens up additional prospects for further expansion of cooperation in this sphere as well.

[Aleksandrov] And I would like to add the following to what you have said: Quite a long time ago Igor Vasilyevich Kurchatov spoke for the first time about energy problems in England, in Harwell, in a speech in which he reported to British scientists on our Soviet work in thermonuclear energy.

[Inozemtsev] And proposed cooperation with them.

[Aleksandrov] Yes. At the time this work was being carried out in other countries as well, but in complete secrecy. So, he reported on this because he considered--and he was deeply convinced of this--that a task of this scale must be solved through the combined efforts of all the world's scientists. And our country made a very big contribution to this kind of consolidation of effort. In particular, Tokamaks, which were developed for the first time by our scientists, are presently being built in all the developed countries, and this is considered to be one of the more prospective trends, and a whole series of other things which were developed here have found their way into other countries as well. We have always cooperated and are continuing this cooperation to this day on the basis of intergovernmental agreements.

[Zorin] Anatoliy Petrovich, I would like to ask you a question, to turn to you as one of the major contemporary atomic energy scientists. Now it is known that in many developed countries the movement against the construction of atomic electrical power stations has become fairly widespread. Besides those who oppose atomic energy, atomic power engineering, talk about the serious dangers which it has for the environment. We are also receiving letters from our television viewers on this topic. So how do things stand in reality and why has the movement of opponents of atomic power taken on such a scale in the West?

[Aleksandrov] You see, this is a fairly complicated situation. On the one hand, of course, atomic power engineering which produces radioactive wastes can, through an irresponsible attitude, bring about considerable harm. This cannot be refuted--just like the detonation of an atomic bomb causing contamination of the environment.

[Inozemtsev] Now let us take chemistry, now doesn't it...

[Aleksandrov] I was just about to mention this. But I must put it to you this way, that presently, let us assume, that chemical production produces such a great quantity of materials toxic to mankind, that it is possible to quite simply dispatch the entire population of our earth to the neither world in a fairly short period. However, this is not feared as much. And it is feared less for the following reason, which is also curious. When atomic power engineering began to develop industrially, so to speak--now you remember that our first station, a small one, went into operation in 1954--and then work began in many countries simultaneously--in England and the United States--atomic power engineering began to develop very rapidly. Besides there was a need for it in England. Their rapid work in commissioning the first atomic electric power stations was related to the Suez crisis--you remember that affair.

[Inozemtsev] And there was no North Sea oil at the time.

[Aleksandrov] And there was no North Sea oil. There were no northern deposits... They found themselves in an extremely difficult situation and they had to, they were forced to either transport oil around Africa--but at the time there were still no big tankers, they were introduced later--or suffer fairly great calamities in connection with a changeover to their own coal. They have coal, but they tried to touch it as little as possible, both for social reasons and due to the need for investment and so forth.

So, during this period of time when atomic power engineering began to develop it appeared to be very cheap when compared to all other energy decisions. If you take the prices at that time, then there was to a certain degree a dumping policy among companies producing equipment for atomic power stations. Of course, this was also to a certain degree related to a somewhat simplified approach at the time to questions of security and so forth.

Now looking back it appeared that this was so efficient and cheap that grandiose plans for rapid development of atomic power engineering were drawn up. At the same time all the petroleum concerns would have suffered enormous financial losses. And at this point, to a certain degree, a war broke out, and it was a fairly curious war. On the one hand they began to buy up, through any means possible, shares in the uranium industry of many countries....

[Inozemtsev] The oil companies.

[Aleksandrov] Yes, the oil companies are presently large shareholders in the uranium companies. On the other hand this campaign on the harmful effects of nuclear power began. Scientists also expressed their concern over the possibility that there could be excesses related to a too rapid development of the atomic industry and insufficient development of protective measures, and so forth. So, with a certain correct scientific basis this quickly turned into, well, perhaps a slogan of struggle against atomic energy....

[Zorin] Behind which was the competition of the oil companies.

[Aleksandrov] Behind which was the competition of the oil companies. These are enormous companies you understand, with great power.

[Inozemtsev] And then there was a series of incidents at atomic stations which were....

[Aleksandrov] There were incidents, but generally there were very few incidents and generally nothing serious occurred. For example, if we compare the number of victims in the atomic industry of the world with the number of victims in the coal industry, there are probably 100 times more in the coal industry. If we compare the really harmful substances put out by atomic electric power stations and coal-fired stations, the wastes from coal-fired stations are dozens of times greater, even in radioactive elements.

[Zorin] Anatoliy Petrovich, now you used the words irresponsible attitude toward safety measures. Now in the case of a responsible attitude...is there a possibility of reducing the negative consequences of utilization to acceptable levels?

[Aleksandrov] Of course, of course. After all atomic technology has been in existence for a long time. This includes the production of nuclear weapons and so forth. However, we all know that there have been very few cases of any noticeable pollution. There were a few cases in the beginning. This was related to the fact that people were not aware of how carefully wastes from atomic stations should be isolated, and so forth. Today this stage is in the past. Today we can say that many opportunities for the lengthy storage of radioactive wastes which are completely safe have been found. But his requires engineering concern and certain expenditures.

Presently there are laws in most countries governing the locations of construction sites and are reviewed in sufficient detail. For example, it is not desirable to build atomic stations in particularly seismic regions. But if they are built there, then measures must be adopted to insure that the construction is earthquake-proof.

[Inozemtsev] Yes, an additional reserve of strength...

[Aleksandrov] Yes, and additional expenditures of course are required. This has brought about the fact that atomic stations have now become considerably more expensive when compared to that initital period when they were first built. Nonetheless, however, our atomic stations now in the European part of the Soviet Union, are supplying electrical power at a lower cost than the power engineering industry using all the other vehicles [nositel].

[Zorin] Thank you. Now today we have already dwelt on the problem that the solution of energy issues concerns many countries. Well in this case the relationship between this problem and world politics can be clearly seen. Its solution should be based on some kind of world order, or international agreements. Now Nikolay Nikolayevich, what can you say in connection with this?

[Inozemtsev] First of all, naturally, we should discuss the possibility that the entire system of international economic relations corresponds to a greater degree both with the requirements facing mankind and the new opportunities which have appeared here in connection with the extremely great and profound social, political and other changes. Now in particular, let us say, I recall that one of the reasons for difficulties in the energy sphere is the system of interrelations between the developed and developing countries.

What is the situation now? The situation is that still very strong in this system are the elements inherited from the past--from unequal relations--the imperialist powers attempted to, and not only attempted, but could dictate their own condtions to the developing countries and on the basis of these conditions they could get everything they required from them.

Presently the situation is different. Presently the majority of states have in fact taken the path of independent development and many developing countries are struggling and are successfully struggling for their economic independence and for sovereignty over their natural resources. But nonetheless, factors which complicate this normal and mutually advantageous economic cooperation continue to be active. Anatoliy Petrovich spoke here about the oil monopolies which played, and continue to play an enormous role. In fact, previously they held monopoly positions in the sphere of oil as well.

[Aleksandrov] Yes.

[Inozemtsev] If we look at the figures today, they account for about 45 percent of extraction while the remainder is accounted for by the OPEC and other countries. But notwithstanding all this, in those places where the resources have been nationalized, these monopolies, the oil monopolies, still have a serious and decisive influence, so to speak, on oil and gas prospecting work, technology transfer, tanker fleet use and particularly on the utilization of the broad marketing system in areas where this oil, benzene and so forth is being used directly. This is why a whole series of questions relating to the achievement of more equal cooperation remain extremely topical and it is no coincidence that the developing countries have proposed a slogan about a new international economic order under which their interests would also be taken fully into consideration. And, in fact, the elements of democratization of international economic relations themselves, of international economic cooperation, were much stronger.

Now it is quite natural that our country and the other socialist countries generally fully support and share this thesis, because we consider that international economic relations themselves, international cooperation, is very important for every country, including such large and completely independent countries as the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Every country, including the biggest one, can get extremely serious advantages from an international division of labor. Besides we must not forget the other side of things--that this international economic cooperation represents a kind of material base, so to speak, for the policy of detente, for a normalization of political relations, and for insuring international security. Now, in the long run, this is the central task.

[Aleksandrov] Now, Nikolay Nikolayevich, I would like to ask you the following question. You remember that as early as 1973, as soon as the first attempts were made to raise the price of oil, certain circles in the United States already at that time called for military action against the OPEC countries. Yes, this occurred even then.

Now at present, this is vividly developing. This includes the Rapid Deployment Force, and so forth, the neutron bomb, which, according to my deep conviction, is mainly oriented against countries possessing large oil resources in order to destroy everything.

[Inozemtsev] The production base...

[Aleksandrov] The production base...to destroy only the population. I think this is the most important task of these...

[Zorin] An interesting thought.

[Aleksandrov] ...Kinds of weapons. But I think, I understand that the United States is extremely disturbed by this question because if, let us say, they did not receive this oil for a period of 2 to 3 years then, as a matter of fact, the economic might of the United States would collapse. Just 2 to 3 years would be sufficient.

[Nozemtsev] Even less, most likely.

[Aleksandrov] Possibly even less...now you know that it is increasing its reserves from 3 months, which the country already has, to approximately 1 year. But I do not think that they can realistically talk about seizing these oil deposits by military force and use them for a long period. I think that this would be a kind of involvement in a permanent war, which I doubt any country could sustain.

[Inozemtsev] I do not think that you brought up 1973 by accident. If we turn to an earlier period, then there were not only numerous declarations of military action but direct military action and military intervention. Many of them were in fact based on the struggle for oil--the struggle for sources of raw material, for oil and so forth.

Of course today the situation is much more complicated, much more complicated, but nonetheless throughout these years, the American line of maintaining tension in the Near East is being preserved, unfortunately it is being preserved, and today we cannot talk about it becoming more relaxed. An enormous American squadron, you understand, is deployed in the Persian Gulf, American diplomacy is feverishly implementing efforts to create all kinds of new bases and set up new alliances in this region and so forth.

I would also like to add that I still think, of course, that a fear of losing this oil is prominent here. This is really a serious factor, so to speak, for the American economy, and I think that to some extent there is, maybe, another fairly complex and fairly considered point involved here which is the means of exerting pressure--the use of oil to exert pressure on allies. This is so because Western Europe and Japan depend on this Near East oil to an even greater degree than the United States and in this the United States has a very powerful lever to exert pressure.

[Aleksandrov] Now, Nikolay Nikolayevich, this is so not only in the sphere of oil, but it is so in the sphere of atomic energy as well. After all, the Americans today are basically selling enriched uranium to all countries and thereby hold their energy under their control. We sell a part of our enriched uranium to many countries, and this, of course, acts against this energy monopoly. But generally this is a fairly tangible (?thing)...

[Inozemtsev] Of course. Now what are the prospects if we take your question on the extent to which, after all, they are aware of the implications of military action. I think that this area, the Near East, is indeed explosive, since a whole group of states have become so deeply embroiled in it, and relations have become so sharp and morbid. Maximum caution, I repeat maximum caution must be displayed.

I think it was no accident that such a broad and positive program on the Near East was proposed by our last congress. This is the only sensible path, in fact, for mankind. Besides it is a path which will permit all these economic problems to be solved, including the problem of energy supply, and is a path to averting military catastrophe...

[Aleksandrov] Of course.

[Inozemtsev]...To averting military catastrophe and a path to insuring security.

[Zorin] Now Anatoliy Petrovich I would like to ask a private question on what you were just talking about. How did it occur? You have just declared that the Americans are extremely dependent on Near East oil, on the other hand, it has its own large energy resources--this is a specific character of the United States--how did it happen that such a country became so dependent on Near East oil? And due to this dependence, it is now attempting to enforce its right to expansion in this region. Why has the United States got itself into this situation?

[Aleksandrov] Well, you see...how did this come about? Well I have already said that the Near East oil was very cheap and its importation permitted the United States to extremely rapidly develop its industry, and its entire technology, and in fact this served as the basis for its incredible economic might--it permitted a rapid development of the country's entire economy.

[Inozemtsev] And generally, these high rates of the fifties and sixties in the development of the capitalist economy, they were to a great extent related precisely to the era of cheap energy and cheap raw materials.

[Aleksandrov] Of course, of course.

[Inozemtsev] And as soon as this era ended, this absolutely and immediately affected both the rate and the entire process of development.

[Aleksandrov] Of course.

[Zorin] Now, to conclude our talk, I would like to ask a general question, Anatoliy Petrovich. From what we have talked about today--and we have said that the problem of energy is a problem related to both the economy and to politics and is a difficult and complex kind of problem--it nonetheless seems that mankind has at its disposal real ways to solve the energy problem. Is it possible to consider that questions of energy resources will not become an obstacle to the development of productive forces in the contemporary world? And consequently there will be no political or economic catastrophic [passage to end indistinct].

ARKIPOV MEETS WITH UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

LD030843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 26 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Dadzi, UN director general for international economic cooperation and development, currently in the Soviet Union as the Soviet Government's guest.

The ensuing conversation touched on questions relating to the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, international trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation among various states within the United Nations and its organizations.

STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENTS ON SOVIET ARMS NOTED

LD031202 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun, TASS--A fresh false story has been cooked up at Washington's factory of lies. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig claimed, addressing American newspaper editors, that Nicaragua is supplied with arms, including Soviet-made ones. In his turn a spokesman for the State Department was echoing his boss, claiming that "data are available" about such supplies. But when things came to facts, it became clear that the State Department did not have them for the simple reason that they are nonexistent. We do not have information to the effect that Soviet tanks have arrived in Nicaragua, he admitted. These reports have not been confirmed, he was also forced to say.

Managua, 3 June, TASS--Claims about Soviet arms supplies to Nicaragua are a crude lie, newsmen were told by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the governing council of Nicaragua's Government of national reconstruction.

Official Washington's false stories are evaluated in the Nicaraguan circles as an attempt at paving the ground for fresh aggressive actions against the Sandinist people's revolution. At the same time, in the opinion of local observers, provocative publications about the supplies of Soviet-made arms pursue the aim of justifying the massive U.S. supplies to the reactionary military regimes of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

U.S. WANTS CENTRAL AMERICAN MILITARY BLOC

LD031041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from V. Lapskiy "World Today" feature: "Luring Them Into a Trap"]

[Text] The Washington POST has written that President R. Reagan's administration intends to create a new military bloc for Central American and Caribbean basin countries. This plan is part of the United States' "new Caribbean policy" which the State Department is working on at the moment. The paper says that the alliance will be established on the pretext of combatting "communist infiltration" in Latin America. This pretext has been used before when the United States has needed to tie a Latin American country more closely to its policy.

This time it is clear that Washington intends to use the new military bloc to shackle a whole group of countries--it is believed that the United States wants to include in it El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala which are governed by reactionary regimes. To lure other states in the area into this trap the United States intends to bait it with financial aid, trade privileges and other "benefits." But these promises will not fool anybody. The main purpose of Washington's plan is to stifle the national liberation movement and pressure progressive regimes such as, for example, the Nicaraguan regime through the joint efforts of its "allies," using American weapons. Obviously the new bloc will play a specific part in Washington's anti-Cuban plans. A highly unsavory part, presumably.

COMMENT ON EAGLEBURGER REMARKS AT HOUSE COMMITTEE

LD031538 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 3 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun, TASS--The United States intends to continue to push its West European partners along the road of militarisation, increased military expenditure and expansion of the 'geography' of action of the North Atlantic bloc.

This has been unequivocally evidenced by a speech by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, at yesterday's meeting of the Europe and Middle East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He frankly stated that the Reagan administration's paramount task was to increase the military might of the West and the cohesion of NATO partners. In so doing Eagleburger kept speaking of necessity to restore the allegedly changed military balance between East and West as well as of non-existent 'Soviet threat' which, as he asserted, has assumed global scope.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state needed these inventions to justify the unprecedented militarist programme which has been started by the U.S. administration and NATO bosses and which comprises plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons on European territory, a three per cent annual increase in the military budgets of NATO member-states, etc.

Eagleburger stated with satisfaction that the USA's European allies have agreed to broaden the sphere of their responsibility beyond the boundaries of Europe, in other words, expressed an intention to aid Washington in its global expansionist schemes. The U.S. assistant secretary of state spoke particularly highly of the policy of the British Conservative Government, which as he pointed out, is aware of the necessity of the allies' military presence in the Persian Gulf and agreed to participate in the Rapid Deployment Force which has been specially created for armed interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples on the plea of ensuring U.S. vital interests.

Meanwhile it was clear even from Eagleburger's evasive 'diplomatic' wording that, to U.S. displeasure, its relations with the West European countries the peoples of which are increasingly aware of the ruinous effects of the following blindly in the wake of U.S. policy--are far from being smooth. Thus, U.S. assistant secretary of state acknowledged with exasperation the growth of anti-nuclear, pacifist sentiments in many countries, which he claimed challenged the strength of U.S. contacts. What he had in mind was the powerful movement of protest against the plans for deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe.

It is not difficult to understand the reaction of the Europeans. The United States unceremoniously imposes its plans on its partners without stopping short of obvious deception. In December 1979 in Brussels U.S. representatives were busy persuading the allies into adopting plans for deployment of medium-range missiles, while undertaking, for its part, to negotiate with the USSR on limiting these types of weapons and to ratify the SALT-II treaty. Later on Washington is known to have refused to fulfil the second part of the 'dual decision'. However at the latest session of NATO it again used this crude method of blackmail and deception by vaguely promising to hold negotiations with the USSR and by categorically insisting on deployment of new missile weapons in the territory of Western Eruope. No wonder that such unscrupulous methods arouse the mounting indignation and resistance of the public of the West European countries.

CROCKER'S STATEMENTS ON AFRICA POLICY REPORTED

LD040706 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 3 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegoron]

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun, TASS--The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker made it clear at last what the U.S. African policy will be under the present administration.

His speech at the State Department confirms that the United States will continue its rapprochement with the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and turn its back to the independent African states whose policies do not suit Washington. Crocker said that the United States is not going to waste its resources on aid to non-viable governments in Africa and intends to support the "victor," that is South Africa. He said that the USA is not ashamed to state this. Crocker said that the United State will be favourably inclined only to those countries which pursue a "pragmatic policy" that brings results. The United States cannot distribute its limited resources without due account for the policy of the government which receive its aid, he said.

Stressing that the West has "vitally important interests" in the south of Africa, the assistant secretary of state spared no compliments to the Pretoria regime. He alleged, contrary to obvious facts, that the South African authorities are "trying" to depart from the apartheid policies.

In any case, Crocker explained, the United States will continue the course towards "constructive cooperation" with South Africa, the race policies of which do not stand in the way of its friendship with the United States. He directly pointed out that the Republic of South Africa is a friend of the United States.

Commenting on Crocker's statement, observers give special attention to the fact that it was made following the publication in the American press of a number of secret documents of the State Department attesting to the obvious tilt towards South African racists on the part of the Reagan administration and its policy of confrontation and subversion against young independent states in the south of the continent. The assistant secretary of state publicly acknowledged that this is the core of Washington's African strategy.

SOVIET-U.S. SOLAR SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN VILNYUS

LD031501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Solar Energy and the Earth"]

[Text] Vilnyus, 25 May--A broad range of problems connected with the processes taking place in the biosphere and their effect on man's living conditions are being discussed at a Soviet-American symposium "The Influence of Solar Activity on the Climate" which opened today in Vilnyus. It is being held by the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The symposium has been organized within the framework of the intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and the United States on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection.

Prominent astrophysicists, geophysicists, climatologists, meteorologists and representatives of other scientific disciplines from the two countries are taking part in the symposium which will last 8 days.

GORBACHEV VISIT TO ULAANBAATAR MUSEUM REPORTED

LD031057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 May--The CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is participating in the work of the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress, today visited the V.I. Lenin Museum in Ulaanbaatar. Opened a year ago, it has become a major center for the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, the very rich ideological legacy of the brilliant leader of the world proletariat.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the museum's exhibits, which reflect V.I. Lenin's life and revolutionary activity and the triumph of his all-conquering teaching in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, including on Mongolian soil. The delegation members left the following message in the honored visitors' book:

"It was with tremendous joy that the CPSU delegation to the 18th MPRP Congress familiarized itself with the V.I. Lenin Museum in the capital of fraternal Mongolia.

"The great Lenin was associated with the origination of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. Lenin's name and his behests are the revolutionary banner of our parties and our fraternal peoples traveling one road toward the great goal--communism.

"Present-day Mongolia is new confirmation of Leninism's great truth. We will bear aloft and hold firmly in our hands the banner of our friendship raised by the brilliant Lenin and the Mongolian people's glorious son Sukhe-Bator!

"We express feelings of great gratitude to the museum's workers for their most noble labor."

The CPSU delegation presented the museum with an engraving of "Lenin the Thinker" executed by Zlatoust masters.

Then the Soviet guests visited Mongolia's Museum of Fine Arts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MONGOLIAN CONGRESS

Tsedenbal Speech

LD031325 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 May 81 carries on pages 3 and 4 an 8,500-word TASS account of the report delivered by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, to the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar on 26 May.

After a brief introduction outlining Mongolia's "wonderful successes in all sectors of socialist building," Tsedenbal dilates on the "traditional friendship and all-round cooperation" with the Soviet Union and the CPSU, declaring, in passing, that: "The Soviet servicemen who are in Mongolia in accordance with our govenment's request and on the basis of the 15 January 1966 Mongolian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty, are worthily continuing the glorious traditions of combat collaboration between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and are making a great contribution to defending and strengthening our country's security."

Tsedenbal notes that Mongolia's ties with the CEMA countries are developing "especially fruitfully" and goes on to discuss significant regional and world issues in the following terms:

"Our country invariably pursues a course toward strengthening friendly relations with the DPRK. We will continue to give every possible support to the Korean people's struggle for the implementation of their national aspirations and for the peaceful, democratic unification of the country without external interference.

"Our party believes that the tireless strengthening of the socialist community countries' international alliance and the further deepening of their political, economic and ideological cooperation are the determining factor in socialism's influence on the entire course of present-day world development.

"Under the present conditions, when the struggle between socialism and capitalism is intensifying more and more and is permeating every aspect of social life, the role and significance of the close coordination of the activities of the fraternal parties and the socialist countries is increasing more than ever. This is especially important when you consider that our class opponents are stepping up psychological warfare and ideological subversion against the socialist countries, coordinating their actions and adjusting them to the changing conditions of the class struggle both inside particular countries and in the international arena as a whole.

"Imperialism is spearheading its hostile activity against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Imperialism is persistently seeking components in the socialist system where its subversive actions could be stepped up. This is shown, in particular, by hostile forces' intrigues over events in Poland. Imperialist and reactionary circles are trying to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and to exploit the difficulties that have arisen there to undermine socialism's foundations in that country.

"Mongolia's communists and working people are linked with the Polish people by firm ties of friendship. They express the firm confidence that Poland's working class and the other strata of its working people, under the leadership of the PZPR, will be able to surmount the crisis situation in the country and rebuff the intrigues of antisocialist forces.

"The MPRP sees its task as being to continue to strengthen and develop in every possible way the relations of friendship, international alliance and cooperation with the socialist community countries. This avenue of our activity has been and remains the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the party and the state.

"So far as the issue of relations with the PRC is concerned, the speaker went on to note, they have not deteriorated through our fault. The reason for the deterioration is the Chinese leaders' distortion of the principles of socialism, crude violation of the norms of interstate relations, and the substitution for their policy and actions of great-power hegemonism, threats and diktat. In their attempts to implement their expansionist plans vis-a-vis our country they are resorting to the falsification of history and actual reality, and to open war preparations against Mongolia.

"Mongolia continues to adhere to its principled course toward restoring and developing normal, good-neighborly relations with the PRC, which would accord with the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples. But this depends on whether the Chinese side abandons the shameful line and practice of Maoism.

"The last few years, the speaker went on to say, have been a period of the further upsurge of and new victories by the peoples' national liberation and revolutionary movement. After effecting the April national democratic revolution, Afghanistan's people have embarked on the road of true renaissance and social progress. Our people consistently support the Afghan people's efforts to build a new life and their struggle to defend their revolutionary gains from the encroachments of counterrevolutionary, imperialist and hegemonist forces. We wholly support the constructive program for a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan which has been put forward by the country's government."

After briefly stating Mongolia's view of other international issues and emphasizing the MPRP's commitment to "strengthening the unity" of the communist movement, Tsedenbal criticizes the "extremely dangerous, adventurist line" pursued in world affairs by "imperialists." He continues:

"The present Chinese leadership ranks with the forces of imperialist reaction. Economic and political pressure, crude interference in other countries' internal affairs, military threats and armed intervention against neighboring states, the encouragement of neocolonialism, support for fascist and racist regimes--those are all inalienable attributes of the Chinese leaders' policy.

"For this reason, Yu. Tsedenbal stated, our party links the struggle against imperialism and reaction directly with the struggle against the Chinese leaders' great-power hegemonism. We will continue to resolutely expose the antipopular, antisocialist course of China's ruling circles and wage an implacable struggle against their great-power, hegemonist and expansionist actions, which pose a growing threat to world peace.

"The development of events in China itself confirms the total invalidity of Maoism. It shows Chinese working people's widespread discontent with and resistance to the Beijing leaders' futile political course, which runs counter to the Chinese people's vital interests and is a source of incredible calamities for them."

After expressing support for the foreign policy program put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, Tsedenbal devotes the second half of his report to domestic issues, offering the following remarks on the role of trade unions.

"The Mongolian trade unions, which unite in their ranks more than 400,000 workers and employees, Yu. Tsedenbal noted, play an ever-increasing part in our society. The role and place of trade unions are great in resolving the multifacted tasks of socialist building, especially in questions of developing and deepening democratic principles in production.

"The party has always believed it is fundamentally important to constantly enhance the trade unions' role in all the country's social life. Trade unions in our socialist society are called upon to implement a dual task--promoting in every possible way the development of the national economy and the boosting of labor productivity, and showing direct concern for working people's legitimate rights and interests."

PRAVDA Hails Congress

LD031525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In a Single Formation"]

[Text] The strength of the fraternal socialist countries' communist parties lies in their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in their unbreakable unity with the working people's masses. This was once again demonstrated convincingly by the 18th MPRP Congress, which was a great event for Mongolia and for all the peoples of the socialist community and the world communist and workers' movement.

The supreme forum of Mongolia's communists was held in the 60th anniversary year of the party and the Mongolian people's revolution. In a brief historical span--six decades--the country has reached considerable heights in social, economic and cultural development.

The experience of building a new life in a country which, in accordance with the great V.I. Lenin's teaching, has bypassed the capitalist stage has been a major gain for revolutionary thought and a valuable contribution to the practice of world socialism. The transformed socialist Mongolia is now a remarkable example for many peoples who have chosen the path of creation and progress.

The MPRP Congress discussed profoundly and searchingly the results of the party's and people's activity in the last 5 years, set new tasks in building socialism and defined ways and means of resolving them. It was distinguished by an atmosphere of creativity and optimism and by the communists' profound concern for further improving matters in various spheres of the economy and culture.

The party forum's work took place under the powerful influence of the ideas and initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. The delegates and guests unanimously noted the inestimable international significance of the experience of the CPSU and the working people of the land of the soviets, who are forging a path for mankind to a bright future--communism. As the congresses held this spring by the fraternal parties of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and now Mongolia have shown convincingly, communists have no higher goal than concern for working people's well-being, for their countries' prosperity and for the rallying of our peoples in the struggle for social progress and peace.

During the congress proceedings the MPRP's leading role as the Mongolian working people's true political leader and the organizer and inspirer of all the people's achievements and the party's unbreakable, living ties with the working class, the cooperativized herdsmen and the people's intelligentsia emerged with special force and in all their fullness. That is the guarantee of new victories for socialist Mongolia.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party adopts a creative approach to the topical problems of social development, taking into account both the common laws of socialist building and the specific conditions and sociohistorical traditions of the country. At the present stage it is consistently resolving questions of the better utilization of socialism's advantages, of increasing the efficiency of social production, of developing the creative capacities and initiative of every working person in the cities and countryside and of improving the forms and methods of economic management. The decisions of its 18th congress are directed toward this end. Basic guidelines for the development of Mongolia's economy and culture in the Seventh 5-Year Plan have been defined. The party is putting forward the task of ensuring a steady upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard on the basis of a further increase in the republic's economic potential.

In outlining new creative plans Mongolia's communists and the republic's working people invariably stress the great significance of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. We date the annals of our fraternity from the historic meeting in 1921 between V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe-Bator, leader of the Mongolian revolution. Soviet-Mongolian friendship has stood the test of time. Today USSR-Mongolian relations set the world an example of relations of the socialist type, permeated by a common interest in each other's successes.

"Friendship with People's Mongolia, our old comrade in arms in the struggle for socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is a matter of honor and international duty for Soviet people."

The 18th MPRP Congress noted that the priority task for Mongolian communists remains the steady strengthening and deepening of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

From year to year the collaboration between our countries and peoples, characterized by profound trust in each other, selfless mutual assistance and complete equality, is becoming increasingly diverse and rich in content and forms. The core of these ties is the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP, united by their common world outlook and ideas. Summit meetings and talks give powerful impetus to increasing the effectiveness of USSR-Mongolian political and economic cooperation. Soviet-Mongolian fraternity reliably serves the cause of communist and socialist building.

"Our country's communists and working people," Comrade Yu. Tsedensal said at the 18th MPRP Congress, "legitimately associate their successes and achievements and plans for the future with the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation with our great friend and ally--the Soviet Union."

The Mongolian communists' highest forum was another clear expression of the MPRP's consistent internationalism and its concern for the socialist countries' common interests and for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world communist and national liberation movements and all anti-imperialist forces. Taking part in its work were delegations from many communist, workers' and national democratic parties and organizations. The delegates and foreign guests fully supported the range of proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at improving the international situation. They resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of American imperialism and reaction and the Beijing hegemonists, which are aligning themselves with them.

Under the leadership of the communists' party, working people in fraternal Mongolia are embarking on the implementation of the further plans for building socialism outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress. Soviet people wish their Mongolian friends success in scaling great new heights and in tirelessly strengthening the cause of socialism and peace in a single formation with the peoples of all the socialist community countries.

PRAVDA CITES GANDHI ON INDIA'S TIES WITH USSR

LD031319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Time-Tested Friendship: Indira Gandhi's Speech"]

[Text] Delhi, 27 May--The 2-day founding national conference of the society of friends of the Soviet Union, in which approximately 1,000 delegates from the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party are participating, has begun its work here. In the hall were Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, other members of the government, prominent parliamentarians, scientists, cultural figures and trade union representatives.

The conference guests include a Soviet public delegation headed by L.I. Rovnin, vice president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and RSFSR minister of geology, and also Yu.M. Vorontsov, Soviet ambassador to India.

The conference was opened by its chairman Prof (Nurul Khasan).

The conference delegates greeted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's speech with an ovation. I have come here, she said, not only as head of this country's government but also as a sincere friend of the Soviet Union. The movement for friendship with the USSR has a long history. Its architects were Mahatma Gandhi and my father Jawaharlal Nehru. And today we are proud of our friendship with the Soviet Union. Certain forces in the West try to criticize us for this friendship. They would like us to be wholly and entirely in the orbit of their influence. Our friendship with the USSR is important precisely because it is not directed against other countries. The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state which gives disinterested aid to many countries in Asia and Africa and on other continents. India has felt this in its own experience. When the West refused us support, it was precisely the Soviet Union which extended the hand of assistance to us. Friendship with the Soviet Union underwent comprehensive testing in the different times for our motherland. The Soviet people gave us invaluable assistance in creating an independent economy, primarily heavy industry and machine building. The metallurgical giants of Bhilai and Mokaro and many other joint Indian-Soviet construction projects are living testimony to this assistance.

The Soviet Union, Indira Gandhi went on to emphasize, gave us assistance not only in creating a national economy. It constantly helped the peoples of India and other countries in the national liberation struggle against the colonial yoke.

The Soviet Union and India are united by many things, particularly social, economic and cultural ideals. There is no need to say that the USSR's comprehensive experience exerted a truly tremendous influence on our country's development.

Good relations exist between India and the Soviet Union today. Things are excellent in the sphere of cultural ties. Delegations of workers in public health, art and cinematography are regularly exchanged between the two countries.

Friendship with the USSR, the prime minister pointed out, is founded on a firm basis. It accords, above all, with the fundamental national interests of the two countries' peoples. Close friendship with the USSR plays an important role in ensuring peace throughout the world. The Soviet Union and India are two great powers whose peoples strive for peace throughout the world. I have visited the Soviet Union repeatedly, Indira Gandhi said, and I have been convinced of the sincerity and warmth of the feelings of the Soviet people, as well as the leaders of the Soviet state, toward India.

Conference Chairman (Nurul Khasan) pointed out that the friendship between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union graphically characterizes the role which the first socialist country has played in India's history. And today, he said, the Soviet people, their government and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally are doing everything to further strengthen this friendship and to develop the two peoples' comprehensive cooperation in the interests of peace on earth.

A reply speech was delivered by the head of the Soviet public delegation. The conference delegates unanimously adopted a resolution paying tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru, the 17th anniverary of whose death is being marked in India today. The resolution states that Jawaharlah Nehru was not only the first prime minister of free India but also an outstanding fighter for peace and progress, for the creation of a strong and prosperous India.

KARMAL ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT, FATHERLAND FRONT

LD031455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report in S. Chugrov "World Today" roundup: "Speech by Babrak Karmal"]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, has received the participants in a (dzhirgi) (meeting) of tribal elders and public figures of the country held in the Afghan capital.

Touching on questions of ensuring peace and calm in the country and the region, B. Karmal stressed that the DRA is ready for talks with Iran and Pakistan on settling the situation around Afghanistan. In conclusion he noted that in the near future a founding congress of the National Fatherland Front will take place, within whose framework the DRA will firmly advance along the path chosen by the Afghan people.

UZBEK EXPERTS TO ASSIST IN USSR-DRA PROJECTS

GF031615 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The Uzbek SSR's state [word indistinct] has informed a Tashkent radio correspondent that Uzbek (?architects), planners and [word indistinct] will actively participate in the (?planning) work on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA. Talks are currently being held in Moscow in this respect.

At the request of the neighboring DRA Government, Soviet experts have been assisting in the construction of [word indistinct] and farms in the DRA--particularly in the construction of buildings in areas that have been (?hit by) earthquakes. Uzbek experts are very experienced in the field of constructing buildings that can sustain earth tremors.

SOVIET CONSUL IN POLAND DIES OF GUNSHOT WOUND

NC031404 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Soviet consul to Poznan, western Poland, died of a bullet head wound today sustained while cleaning his gun, official Polish sources said here.

Sources ruled out any possibility of an attack on Consul Rudolf Skvartozov, adding that they did not know whether it was an accident or a suicide. The Soviet Embassy here refused any comment.

SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION COMPLETES WORK

LD031638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow 1-3 June. The commission examined a number of important problems of this cooperation, and paid particular attention to discussing questions connected with the work of coordinating the state plans of the USSR and Poland for the 5-year period, and also the organization of cooperation using the free capacities of Polish industry.

The basic directions of the development of specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and Poland until 1990 in the fields of energy, tractor and agricultural engineering, engineering for light, textile and the food industries, the radio industry, chemicals, oil processing and petrochemicals, and also light industry were approved and signed.

The Soviet delegation at the session was led by Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Polish delegation by Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The work of the commission took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Poland's Jagielski Interviewed

LD032002 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS--The importance of both material and moral aid given by the Soviet Union to Poland has been stressed today in a TASS interview by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

"We think highly of this aid," he said. "We wish to extend and deepen bilateral cooperation. This meets the interests of both states and all the countries of the socialist community, the interests of socialism and peace."

Mieczyslaw Jagielski led the Polish delegation to the 23rd session of the Inter-governmental Soviet-Polish Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation that ended here today.

The decisions taken by the session are another step along the road of deepening cooperation between the two countries, he said. Many agreements that are important to the development of the Polish economy were signed in Moscow.

One of them is the sectoral sub-program for the development of specialisation and cooperation in engineering for the food industry, the implementation of which will make it possible to produce more economical equipment than before. The sides also plan to carry out a number of major undertakings in the coal mining industry.

Agreements were signed on cooperation in the chemical industry, whose operation has an effect on all the sectors of the national economy.

Soviet supplies of raw materials have a special significance for the development of Polish industry, Mieczyslaw Jagielski continued. These supplies not only are large in volume, but are delivered on a regular basis and are not affected by market fluctuations.

"The ties of Polish-Soviet friendship have been growing since the early days after the liberation of Poland," Mieczyslaw Jagielski said in conclusion. "The Polish citizens will never forget that 600,000 Soviet people laid down their lives in battles for the national independence of Poland."

POLISH-SOVIET SOCIETY SCORES 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

LD031234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1106 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] An all-Polish meeting of veterans of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society took place in Warsaw. Taking part in it were representatives from all voivodships. At the meeting, Wronski, chairman of the Main Board of the society, spoke. He said that today only the politically blind do not notice how in a colorless stream of anti-Sovietism the enemies of socialism are trying to slander and subvert socialist gains in Poland and Polish-Soviet friendship.

The speaker stressed that the designs of the opponents of socialism must be boldly exposed. Anti-Sovietism is alien to Polish workers and peasants. The people in general desire friendship with the Soviet Union. The facts of the abuse of this friendship and of the opposition to it of so-called latter-day friends and renewers of Poland must not be silently endured.

The Polish People's Republic must be a lasting link in socialism. We will not allow it to be drummed out of the socialist family, said Wronski. Therefore, he continued, by strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship we are strengthening our homeland. This is our patriotic international task. Those participating in the meeting unanimously expressed their loyalty to the fraternal alliance and unity of the peoples of Poland and the USSR, their readiness to give a resolute rebuff to antisocialist and anti-Soviet elements. Several participants in the meeting expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of principle by those who commit anti-Soviet actions [russ vystupleniya] in Poland and hostile propaganda carried out by among others KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] figures and by other antisocialist elements.

The speeches stressed that the manifestations of ideological and psychological terror, which Western propaganda is resorting to against Poland, must be resolutely stopped. It is necessary not to put aside the mass propaganda weapon but to defend the revolutionary and militant [boyevye] traditions of Poland, and to reveal the significance of the huge aid to the Polish People's Republic by the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, in overcoming the crisis.

EMBLEMS OF SOVIET PRESENCE IN POLAND THREATENED

LD032133 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] A report from Warsaw by the Soviet news agency TASS says that according to informed Polish sources a meeting of the municipal council of the town of Zawiercie in Kotowice has been attended by the leaders of the local branch of the Solidarity trade union organization. Speaking at the meeting, a representative of Solidarity in the township of Poreba, Krakowski, brazenly demanded that the red flag be removed from the building of the municipal council and that Red Army and Mayakovskiy Streets be renamed. He also demanded that all streets or buildings connected with the Soviet Union be renamed. Krakowski threatened that unless this was done Solidarity would deal with the matter and dissolve the municipal council. He also threatened to resort to violence against the communists.

VASILKOV VIEWS TU FACTIONALISM, PZPR STRENGTH

LD031101 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 May 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Yu. Vasilkov report: "In Poland Today"]

[Text] Warsaw, Katowice--The Split

The events taking place in Poland are not simply a social disturbance. They are causing an upheaval in many people's destinies and sometimes real human tragedy.

...Stanislaw Jaron has devoted 30 years to the tanning industry. You would be amazed what changes have taken place: You can hardly compare the dark rooms where they had to work before with the spacious modern shops of the Syrena factory! Stanislaw has always been a trade union activist and remembers how many conflicts there were with the administration over working and living conditions in production. But many problems resolved themselves in the new building: It is light and airy, with convenient facilities.

In recent years S. Jaron has become chairman of the factory committee. He has had to drain to the dregs all that has happened since August....

"The party's criticism of the trade unions was more than unexpected for me personally--it was stunning," he says.

The August cataclysms did not affect Syrena. But in September an employee in the sociological service who was taken on at the plant 8 months ago went around the shops together with two engineers from the organizational section collecting signatures for the so-called activity lists, on the basis of which the organization of new trade unions was being created. Incidentally, these lists, completed in late September and early October, still serve as the formal basis for determining the number of Solidarity members.

People did not really understand. Naturally, they had heard the criticism of the trade unions from the party leadership. But that was on a countrywide scale. At their own factory, nobody made any complaints either about the trade union factory committee or about its workers personally. Yet here they are talking about some new organization....

There were even conflicts in some subsections. In the sewing shop the foreman forcibly threw out the representative of the Solidarity organizational committee, stating that if madam, the sociologist, hinders work, he will complain about her to the director. The Solidarity activists even tried to use trade union group organizers to help in completing the "activity lists," which was categorically opposed by S. Jaron. Then they decided to hold a general meeting. A detailed report on it was published on 27 September last year in the weekly POLITYKA. It included these words: "The representatives of the old trade union committee cannot grasp the meaning of the renewal because they are offended by complaints against them."

Today the numbers belonging to the organizations of the sector trade union and Solidarity at the factory are approximately equal. The supporters of the new trade union association make no secret of their disappointment that promises to resolve all the problems at once are not being fulfilled. On the contrary, new problems have arisen in addition--rationing of basic products, for instance. But the new figures do not lack energy, particularly as regards propaganda for Solidarity.

There is no point in concealing the fact that Stanislaw is finding it hard to endure the blow struck by the trade union organization. At one time he had the faintheartedness idea of retiring.

But his tenacity did not betray him. He learned to work in the new conditions, cooperating with the Solidarity committee in trade union affairs without departing from his principled positions.

There were other meetings too....

...The Katowice mine is in the very center of the capital of mining Silesia. Today Poland needs coal more urgently than ever, both for domestic needs and in order to fulfill its foreign trade commitments. And those who have a real interest in overcoming the economic crisis must realise this.

However, the primary Solidarity organization at the mine is concerned with other matters.

"The minister has established a special fund as an incentive to those who agree to work on their 'free Saturday,'" I was told by Jerzy Rosciel, chairman of the mine's Solidarity, who has worked as a dispatcher at the Katowice mine for more than 15 years. "But we protest against the bribing of miners!"

"But you do not understand that the fund is not created for bribery, but so as to obtain additional output, which the country's economy urgently needs," I told him. He did not give way:

"We do not want anyone to work on a Saturday, and that is all there is to it!"

The mood is different in the miners' sector trade union. There, Franciszek Hebda was elected committee chairman in May of last year. Like Roman Krajzel, secretary of the mine committee, he worked at the face for about 25 years.

"Some 10 years ago we were extracting 6,000 tons of coal a day, but now it is barely 4,500 tons," Franciszek says with profound concern.

"What is the reason?"

"The decline in labor discipline and labor productivity."

Over a period of a year, Franciszek and Roman have accumulated considerable experience of trade union work. Immediately after being elected (that is, before August) they confronted the management uncompromisingly with problems both of conditions and of the organization of the miners' labor. It must be said that the administration did not like it very much. During the days of the crisis striking workers asked Franciszek to head the strike committee, but he refused, saying that he did not recognize such forms of struggle.

"Very soon," Franciszek said, "the strike committee moved away from the mine's affairs toward general Polish problems and begin to follow instructions from Gdansk and to confuse truth with lies. We are prepared to cooperate with Solidarity as a trade union, but we will not have anything to do with it if it turns into political opposition!"

In the mine's Solidarity committee the question of how they cooperate with the sector trade union was answered categorically: "Like a cat with a dog!"

...These sketches from life will perhaps help people to understand the full complexity of the situation in Poland's trade unions today. The time for summing up results has not yet come.

Moreover it would be more accurate to say that the struggle is only just beginning, a bitter, uncompromising struggle for the class nature of the trade union movement and for its genuine compatibility with the true interests of the working class as masters of a socialist country. I repeat, it is not a question of the forms of trade union work, but of its content.

The sector trade unions plan in the near future to close ranks and create a more refined form of coordinating their actions. There are several workers belonging to Solidarity, who would like to free themselves of the extremist and counterrevolutionary elements during the current elections (though this, as we explain below, is not quite so simple as some people think). The autonomous trade unions, which are not so numerous but constitute a group with similar organizational principles, also intend to have their say in the struggle to overcome the split.

"We follow the concept of maximal professionalization within the framework of a single trade union," W. Grzymski, director of the executive bureau of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions, told me. "It does not worry us that some trade unions embrace only a few thousand people. The main thing is that they should have common professional interests. We build our activity on the basis of the Polish Constitution, defending the ideals of socialism and recognizing the leading role of the PZPR in our society's life. The charter of our confederation was signed by the first 15 autonomous trade unions, but in all they number more than 40."

To which side in the trade union divide do the "autonomists" lean? As they themselves say, Solidarity's clerical sentiments and dictatorial ways repel them. At the same time they see serious, though surmountable, shortcomings in the activity of the sector trade unionists too. Nevertheless, according to them, they are much closer in spirit to the latter than to Solidarity...

Openly

Even at some distance from this street you can hear what sounds like the cawing of crows--the call sign of radio news broadcasts from the Solidarity headquarters in Katowice. Outside the building is a huge poster with the title of the regional party newspaper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA obliterated with a thick cross and the inscription: "It is not your newspaper!"

This thick cross is familiar to me. It first appeared during the events in Gdansk on the signboard of the metal workers' trade union plant committee. Somebody took a photograph of the crossed out sign and gave it to the Western press. And still in various Solidarity publications this photograph appears--some people see it as a definite symbol, the implementation of what are now not very concealable desires--to make short work of the PZPR. In Katowice the organ of the party's voivodship committee has been subject to outrage. The pretext for this was the critical speech against the leader of Solidarity in Katowice--Rozplochowski.

This episode illustrates the methods of certain leaders of Solidarity. Boycott, sabotage and persecution are used against all those who dare to speak out against the decisions of Solidarity's leading organs or of persons belonging to them. How many similar examples have been accumulated during the last 9 months? These figures talk about democracy and freedom, but in their actions they use the most brutal measures flouting all legal or moral norms.

There is no doubt that today among the rank and file members of this trade union association more and more people are beginning to realize into what kind of an abyss the adventurists and "advisers" from the Social Self-Defense Committee and other antisocialist groups are nudging Poland. And it must be said that wherever the elections are proceeding according to the democratic formula, the extremists have little chance.

However, let us not forget the unprincipled perfidy of yesterday's "dissidents." Just consider Rozplochowski. He thoroughly irked the broad masses of working people in Silesia with his provocative escapades. Moreover, this "figure's" way of life provoked indignation even among active supporters of Solidarity: A leaflet went around Katowice signed by a group of Catholics from the trade union association saying that Rozplochowski squanders the organization's funds on drunken orgies. In brief, in Huta-Katowice where he used to work quite recently, Rozplochowski was "blackballed" in the elections to the regional organization. But Rozplochowski does not lose heart. He is sure he will find a way around, and will secure a place in Solidarity's all-Polish commission.

Incidentally, Rozplochowski's case has put active figures in the higher echelon of the trade union association on their guard and many of them have refused to run in the labor collectives and are seeking a way around.

For the most part, the Polish communists I met said the same thing: It is time to take up the offensive. Enough of making excuses, enough of yielding positions one after the other to the newfound "defenders of the working people's needs," adventurists, who in the final analysis threaten the destiny not only of Poland but also of the whole world. The price--a considerable one--has already been paid for the mistakes and failures of the past. An increasing number of honest poeple are realizing clearly that an irreconcilable class struggle is taking place, in which it is necessary not only to maneuver but also to wage open and uncompromising battles.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITED ON CONCERN FOR POLAND

LD040850 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun, TASS--Dispatches from Poland, says RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, are evidence of a further complication of the situation, an extension in the activity and strengthening of the positions of anti-socialist forces. The comparative lull, the lack of major strikes and conflicts in the last two months, have been deceptive. Numberous facts indicate that the crisis in Polish society is deepening and that the threat to the socialist order in Poland is growing.

The economic situation in the country, the newspaper goes on to say, has become still more serious. It is evident that successful development of the country and higher living standards of the 35-million Polish people are impossible without an expansion of national production. Production, however, is still declining. Disorganization at enterprises affected production and reduce the national income. Cash incomes of the population have been considerably increased, but cuts in production have further worsened supplies of commodities for the market, and have sharply reduced Poland's export possibilities.

Alarming disturbances, RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out, have been observed in the functioning of the state machinery. Dual power in fact exists in the country, attacks and insults against militia and state security organs have become more frequent, the crime rate is growing and anti-Soviet moods are being fanned.

It is quite obvious that external and domestic reactionary forces are pursuing a deliberate course towards the subversion and liquidation of the socialist achievements of the Polish people. They are taking intense, though disguised, actions to erode socialist society. The Polish people are well aware of the gains achieved as a result of the socialist revolution. Socialism led Poland out of backwardness and poverty, which in the past forced millions of Poles to search for employment and earn their living in other countries, guaranteed its sovereignty and national independence, safeguarded security of frontiers and true friends and allies. That is why KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other counter-revolutionary groups do not dare openly to proclaim their anti-socialist aims but selected the tactics of "creeping counter-revolution", disintegration and capture of socialist organisations from inside.

Such anti-socialist organisations as the notorious KSS-KOR and the Confederation of Independent Poland have found for themselves a convenient refuge within the Solidarity trade union organisation. Solidarity was joined by many Polish workers, who favour the socialist system in Poland and take an active part in building a new life, but facts indicate that they have been simply deceived by many aspects of Solidarity's activities. Reactionary circles at the trade union organisation are busily forming a political party to oppose the Polish United Workers' Party. A number of party organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party express well-founded concern that the tactics of pressure on party and government bodies, the threats of strikes and unfounded ultimatums, which are used by Solidarity, cause tremendous damage to the country, and hamper the normal functioning of government machinery.

A strange situation has emerged, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out. Judging by the activity and programme of Solidarity it is out to decide not only questions pertaining to trade unions, but also all other issues. But, in its opinion, it is the Polish United Workers' Party, which should be responsible for everything that takes place in the country, including the problems whose solution is impeded by the actions of Solidarity itself.

A source of special concern, the newspaper stresses, has been the increased manifestations of anti-Sovietism. It is a dangerous phenomenon which should not be underestimated--under any circumstances. It is a reflection of activity by political adventurers. But do they realize it? Can one forget the Soviet Union's role in routing Nazism and liberating the Polish and other European peoples, consign to oblivion the memory of 600 thousand Soviet people, who gave their lives for the liberation of Poland? Can one forget the Soviet Union's disinterested aid in ensuring the development of the countries of the socialist community, including Poland, its decisive contribution to guaranteeing their independence and security? It must be believed, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, that there are forces in Poland that will uphold the truth and resolutely put an end to manifestations of anti-Sovietism.

The situation which has emerged in the country calls in the first place for resolute actions directed at strengthening the Polish United Workers' Party, its links with the masses. There have been examples in history when in crisis conditions affecting society or the party itself, the communists have rallied their ranks, the fighting efficiency of the party has been enhanced, and it has emerged victorious. But if a party begins retreating from Marxist-Leninist positions and the laws of class struggle, it inevitably disarms itself ideologically and organisationally, petty bourgeois trends prevail, and it loses its leading role.

A number of party organisations have recently been expressing their alarm over the situation of ideological confusion which has emerged in many places and the lack of a profound Marxist analysis of events. All this reduces the fighting capacity of the party organisations. Particularly dangerous are the disruptive and liquidationary trends, manifestations of right-wing revisionism and factionalism, which have emerged in the party. Moreover, antisocialist forces are engaged in a campaign of discrediting honest cadres devoted to the cause of socialism. Something impermissible happens--the leaders of Solidarity decide with whom they "can cooperate" and who must be removed. The enemies of socialism do not conceal the hope that the forthcoming congress of the Polish United Workers' Party will make such amendments to the party rules that will turn it into a reformist party. But true communists in Poland struggle for consolidating the party ranks, for strengthening the Marxist-Leninist character of the party.

The Bulgarian working people, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes in conclusion, follow with understandable concern the developments in the Polish People's Republic. Attacks against socialism in Poland are attacks also against the socialist community, against peace and security in Europe. Therefore the situation in that country cannot but be a source of concern for us.

MONTENEGRIN CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS RSFSR

Meeting With Solomentsev

LD022205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro led by Vujadinovic, member of the Presidency of the republic. The delegation has arrived in Moscow to take part in the days of Montenegrin culture in the RSFSR. This friendship and art festival began today.

Festival Held

LD022250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The days of Montenegrin culture in the RSFSR are a demonstration of strengthening Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. They opened solemnly in Moscow today in the state central concert hall. Gathered here were representatives of the public of the capital, workers from Moscow enterprises and cultural figures. A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro was present. At the opening of the days were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR; Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Talks With Demichev

LD032218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received today a delegation of the Montenegrin Socialist Republic, headed by Vujadinovic, member of the Presidency of the republic. They are staying in our country in connection with the holding of the Montenegrin culture days in the RSFSR.

Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

MOSCOW STREET, SHIP TO BE NAMED FOR TITO

LD031011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Perpetuating the Memory of Josip Broz Tito in the USSR"]

[Text] To perpetuate the memory of outstanding leader of the Yugoslav working people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement J. Broz Tito in the USSR, the Moscow and Omsk Gorispolkoms have decided to name a new street or square in Moscow and a street in Omsk for J. Broz Tito. The Ministry of the Maritime Fleet has decided to name for J. Broz Tito one of the ships being built in Yugoslavia for the USSR. The USSR Ministry of Communications will issue a stamp bearing a likeness of J. Broz Tito.

SOVIET-PORTUGUESE TRADE TALKS OPEN IN LISBON

LD032106 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Vladimir Golenkov]

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Jun, TASS--The mixed Soviet-Portuguese trade commission started its work here today. The commission will study the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries. The Soviet delegation at the talks is led by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo, the Portuguese delegation is headed by State Secretary for Foreign Trade Walter Markes.

Walter Markes told a TASS correspondent before the session that the mixed commission holds its first session on trade at intergovernmental level in recent years. He assessed this as a positive step in relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal which has not only economic but also political significance. "Our aim is," he said, "to resume direct contacts in trade and thus give fresh impetus to the development of bilateral relations. I hope that the talks will be successful and fruitful."

Radio Portugal stressed in connection with the commission's session that the Soviet Union is Portugal's largest trading partner among socialist countries. The two countries have far from exhausted all potentialities. According to the radio, the USSR accounts for 70 percent of the overall Portuguese import from the CMEA member-states and 56 percent of the export.

Despite the fact that trade ties between the two countries were established only six years ago, there are already traditional aspects in mutually beneficial trade. The Soviet Union, for instance, firmly holds the place of the main buyer of tomato paste. Portuguese leather shoes, textiles, wines and canned food are very popular in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also buys in Portugal cork, some types of raw materials for food and pharmaceutical industry, and fertilizers.

The Soviet Union sells to Portugal oil, machine tools, chilled fish, cotton and sporting guns. Portuguese farmers like Soviet-made Belarus tractors.

According to Portuguese businessmen who trade with the Soviet Union, the USSR is a reliable partner and it is necessary to study carefully all possibilities of expanding mutually beneficial trade which meets the interests of the two countries.

PONOMAREV, DELEGATION MEET WITH FRG PARTY LEADERS

LD031702 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jun, TASS--The CPSU delegation comprising alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev (head of the delegation), Members of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and Pavel Leonov today met in Bonn with the leading figures of the Social Democratic Party of Germany--SPD Vice Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, Vice Chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction Horst Ehmke, Budestag Deputies Peter Corterier and Karsten Voigt, and O. Selbmann. An exchange of views was held on topical questions of international politics and relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Boris Ponomarev noted during the meeting the peaceful nature of the Soviet foreign policy and the importance of the peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and directed at ensuring peace and security for all peoples. He stressed the need for constructive East-West negotiations with a view to stopping the arms race and adopting disarmament measures.

Boris Ponomarev today met in Bonn with Chairman of the Free Democratic Party faction Wolfgang Mischniek. They discussed questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, topical problems of international politics and other issues of mutual interest.

The CPSU delegation which took part in the 6th Congress of the German Communist Party in Hanover today made a trip to Duisburg. The delegation was warmly welcomed by the city's Ober-Burgomaster Josef Krings.

The CPSU delegation also visited today Essen where a friendly meeting was held with the leadership of the Germany Communist Party.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD031519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 1

[Text] To the 19th Finnish Communist Party (SKP) Congress:

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the 19th SKP Congress and to all Finnish communists.

Soviet communists have invariably displayed and continue to display solidarity with the SKP in its struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people of its country and for the ultimate goal of this struggle--the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism. The Soviet Union rates highly the Finnish communists' indefatigable activity to strengthen good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations of which the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland is the sound basis.

Your congress is taking place in a complex international situation where the forces of imperialism and reaction, building up the arms race, are seeking to exacerbate international tension and resurrect the cold war, which poses a real threat to peace. The forces of peace and socialism counterpose to this reckless policy of confrontation a course toward peaceful cooperation and security of the peoples. A contribution to this most urgent tasks is being made by the CPSU, which put forward new foreign policy initiatives at its 26th congress along with a clear-cut program of struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war.

The plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe are encountering growing resistance from the peoples of Europe, including northern Europe. Together with broad public circles in their country Finnish communists are actively opposing the arms race and advocating the preservation of detente and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

Your congress is an important event in the SKP's life. It will further develop the party's political line and contribute to the organizational and ideological strengthening of its ranks on the creative basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the SKP successes in all its activity, in the struggle to strengthen the party and its links with the working class and with all progressive forces and in the struggle for peace and against the war danger, for the vital interests of its country's working people and for democracy and social progress.

Long live the SKP!

Long live the friendship between the CPSU and SKP and between the Soviet and Finnish peoples!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

GENSCHER 'FOLLOWING IN U.S. WAKE' ON ARMS ISSUE

LD031219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Vying with the United States"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 May--FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, who is at the same time chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] which is part of the Bonn government coalition with the Social Democrats, has delivered a policy report at his party's congress in Cologne. Here he adopted a stance which on key issues essentially merges with the platform of the rightwing Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc. H.-D. Genscher argued for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe regardless of everything. "For a policy of preventing war," he asserted, "we need NATO, we need the Bundeswehr, we need cooperation between Europeans and Americans."

The speaker called the so-called "NATO duel decision" (on U.S. missiles and talks with the Soviet Union) "the nucleus of the foreign policy" of the FRG. "The key to arms reduction," he said, "is to be found in Moscow's hands, not in the hands of Bonn or Washington." However, H.-D. Genscher immediately rejected the Soviet proposal to impose a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He thus essentially confirmed that, in Washington's wake, he is pursuing a line toward talks for the legalization of arms, not for disarmament.

Dragging out again the phony thesis of some disruption of the military equilibrium of nuclear forces in Europe in the Soviet Union's favor, H.-D. Genscher made every attempt to impose on the congress a resolution vindicating the NATO course toward the buildup of the nuclear missile arms race.

H.-D. Genscher's position encountered vigorous opposition from many congress delegates who, the newspaper KOELNER STADT ANZEIGER writes today, "rose up" against the course he was defending. Substantial and justified criticism of the NATO plans was voiced by V. Lutz, chairman of the FDP youth organization, the Young Democrats, V. Borm, a senior party figure and member of the party board, and G. Bremer, a delegate from the Schleswig-Holstein FDP Land Organization. H.-D. Genscher then resorted to an extreme method, threatening to resign unless the congress approved his resolution. Nonetheless, despite this gross pressure, over one-fourth of the delegates opposed the resolution. Of the 382 delegates 103 voted against and 8 abstained.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG COMMUNIST CONGRESS

Ponomarev Speech

LD031431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 4

[PRAVDA special correspondent and TASS dispatch under the general headline: "Our Ideas Are Peace and Progress"]

[Text] Hanover, 30 May--As has already been reported, B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and head of the CPSU delegation, who was warmly welcomed by the delegates, delivered a speech yesterday at the Sixth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress under way here. He conveyed to the congress delegates, to all communists and to all those who are struggling in the FRG for peace and mutual understanding between the FRG and the USSR cordial greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Long-standing ties link our party with the German communists, B. N. Ponomarev said. Soviet people profoundly respect and prize the contribution made to the common cause of the working class by the outstanding figures of the German communist movement--Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Klara Zetkin, Wilhelm Pieck, and Max Reimann.

In the hardest days for the Soviet Union, when the Hitlerite hordes had broken through to Moscow and Leningrad, the Volga and the Caucasus, we always knew that there was another Germany--the Germany of the antifascists. The great German communist Ernst Thaelmann, a great friend of our country, was the embodiment of this other Germany.

We know and remember that in everything good and fine which has emerged in relations between our countries' peoples over recent decades great credit goes to the FRG communists and their selfless struggle for the truth and for the ideas of internationalism in the grim years of the cold war. The communists possess the most advanced and only correct theory--the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. This is a powerful weapon which enables them to analyze scientifically, from class-based positions, the processes taking place in each country and throughout the world. An example is the report of the party board delivered by Comrade Herbert Mies--a man widely known to the entire communist and democratic movement.

Comrades! Your congress is taking place under the slogan "Everything for Peace!" You have called it an "antimissile congress." And this is one more testimony to the fact that the communists are expressing correctly and clearly what most worries the people's masses at present and what touches the entire country's vital nerve and what--without any doubt--is connected with its very existence. At the 26th CPSU Congress L. I. Brezhnev said: "...There is no question more essential or important for any people now than the preservation of peace, the safeguarding of every person's paramount right--the right to life." And it would be right to say that this universal truth has for our country's people greater significance than it does for many others. Their responsibility for safeguarding peace on earth is also very high.

In the course of a little over 100 years German militarism on three occasions kindled the most destructive wars--on a European and worldwide scale. These wars cost 60 million lives. In World War II some 20 million Soviet people died. The German people suffered grave losses.

Nowadays, in our time, the opportunity has appeared for the first time of living without wars, under conditions of lasting peace. And the 36 peaceful years in Europe are convincing proof of that. This opportunity arose thanks to the increased strength of real socialism--a society which by its very nature is alien to aggression and upholds peace. It also arose because the peoples derived lessons from World War II and from the cold war which made a nuclear catastrophe perfectly feasible. The peoples are also aware of their ability to prevent war.

But in recent years the clouds of the threat of war have started to gather again over the world. Imperialism is reluctant to come to terms with detente or with the peoples' desire to determine their destiny for themselves and to live under conditions of peaceful coexistence. Hence imperialism's attempts to replay history and to take social revenge, so to speak. The main thing in these attempts is the course toward building up strength and toward using the militarist fist against the cause of peace, freedom and social progress. The intensification of the arms race is leading to an offensive on the working people's living standard and fantastic profits for the monopolies which are benefiting from arms. The Washington "hawks" act as the leaders of the current crusade against peace, detente and national liberation.

The world literally trembled when it heard from the mouth of a high-ranking official of the main imperialist power the blasphemuous statement that "there are things more important than peace." And this in the nuclear age! He has frequently explained in public that "more important than anything" are the interests of the United States, which are to be understood, of course, in accordance with the demands of the military-industrial complex. In our time counting on world rule is fraught with a mortal threat to all mankind.

We are obliged to note with regret that many Western capitals underestimate this threat. As the NATO Council Rome session showed, the unprecedented pressure from across the Atlantic has brought results which can only worsen the international situation. In exchange for vague promises to begin talks with the USSR, the United States' West European partners have essentially given the go-ahead to a new, extremely dangerous twist to the arms race in Europe.

This was also confirmed by the recent Brussels meeting of NATO defense ministers: The West Europeans have undertaken to tighten their belts still further and increase their military expenditure still more. It is surprising yet a fact that there are people who are glad that the new medium-range U.S. missiles can reach Moscow from West German territory in 4 minutes. However, if these missiles are deployed in your country a real threat is created that they will be used against other peoples. And what does that mean? It means that an aggressive war could again be initiated on German soil. And not simply a war, but a nuclear war. That prospect obviously suits some people in the United States. But for Europeans it is the prospect of the destruction of everything created by the genius and labor of the peoples throughout their history.

Since that is so, in opposing the deployment on FRG soil of U.S. missiles--missiles which could detonate a new war--you are not simply coming out for peace but essentially for the salvation of your people and your civilization. The struggle for peace in Europe today is a struggle for the future for all mankind.

To justify their plans, the ideologists of imperialism do not tire of pouring torrents of lies and slander on the Soviet state's policy. They are repeating in every way the allegation of "the Soviet military threat." Proof? There is none. No one in the world has shown or proved what motives or reasons the Soviet has for embarking on military confrontation with other states. There are not and cannot indeed be such reasons.

On the other hand, we have serious and, it may be said, the most weighty reasons, for seeking peace. These reasons are rooted in the very foundations of our system, in our very life goals. And they were demonstrated once more most convincingly by the 26th congress of our party. Comrade B. N. Ponomarev then told the congress delegates of the results of Soviet people's constructive labor and of our plans for the future. Everyone who visits our country knows that Soviet people are educated in a spirit of love of peace and friendship and respect for other peoples. The question arises: Surely they would not act thus if they intended to fight, to suppress someone or threaten someone?

Our party's supreme forum--the 26th congress--showed the whole world and all the peoples its loyalty to the cause of peace and its readiness to do everything possible to strengthen it. The new peace proposals advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev cover the most acute, most topical international issues. They are profoundly realistic. They express the USSR's readiness, on the basis of equal talks, to safeguard detente and curb the arms race. They are not directed at obtaining any one-sided advantages for the Soviet Union. Graphic confirmation of this is the SALT II treaty achieved in 1979, which has now, unfortunately, been frozen by the U.S. administration.

Of course, in the face of imperialism's growing military preparations which it is not only not concealing but is parading menacingly, we cannot, we do not have the right to, sit idly by. The Soviet people and the peoples of other countries did not build socialism in order to allow imperialism to talk with them in the language of threats, demands for a code of conduct and so forth. "We have not sought and do not seek military superiority over the other side," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th Congress. "That is not our policy. But neither will we allow such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts and talk with us from a position of strength are absolutely futile "

That is why we are taking steps to maintain our defense at the proper level. But these are indeed defense measures. In the West, particularly in the FRG, you can hear allegations that the Soviet Union "is arming itself immoderately" and that it has violated the prevailing parity. All that is incorrect.

The truth is that, first, for a number of years now the number of medium-range nuclear missile vehicles has remained approximately even in Europe, at about 1,000 on each side. NATO has a substantial grouping of nuclear weapons here capable of reaching the USSR's territory. The Soviet Union's nuclear arms in Europe do not exceed this level. On analyzing the correlation of the sides' nuclear forces you cannot take any one type of weapon, ground-based missiles for instance, in isolation.

Nuclear potentials must be viewed in a package, since only on that basis can the principle of the sides' equal security be observed. Second, in replacing old missiles with new ones, the Soviet Union, with a view to preserving nuclear parity, has not only not increased by a single unit the total number of medium-range nuclear weapon vehicles but has even reduced it--one or two old missiles were withdrawn at the same time that each new missile (SS-20) was deployed in the Soviet Union.

Third, if we are speaking of the number of nuclear warheads, NATO's medium-range arms, could already carry approximately 1.5 times more warheads than the USSR's corresponding weapons: The replacement of old missiles with new ones did not lead to the Soviet Union's acquisition of superiority in this sphere. The total yield of Soviet medium-range missiles' warheads did not increase but actually decreased. It must be clearly understood that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles is the way to destabilize the international situation. The Soviet Union is persistently seeking the relaxation of tension. It has proposed and continues to propose to hold talks before these missiles appear on European soil.

As you recall, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking in Berlin on 6 October 1979, suggested to the NATO countries holding talks on medium-range nuclear missiles on a mutually acceptable basis. It was stated authoritatively at the time that the Soviet Union was prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the USSR if no additional new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles were deployed in West Europe. This proposal remains in force even now. However, the NATO countries took the path dictated by Washington.

This year sees the 40th anniversary of Hitler's attack on the USSR. We shall mark this date in such a way as to remind the peoples again of the significance of preventing a new war. Feelings of retribution and vengeance are alien to us. On the contrary, we are for peaceful cooperation and friendly relations with your country. In this connection mention should be made of the 1970 Moscow treaty and the mutually advantageous agreements which have been concluded, in particular the agreement on the development and intensification of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial sphere concluded during Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978.

We want our relations to continue to develop along the path of peaceful cooperation, not the path of confrontation. We are sure that peace-loving cooperation with the USSR fully accords with the interests of the FRG and its people. And the calls to turn the FRG's territory into a launchpad for missiles directed against us contradict these interests. The calls sometimes heard in your country to assimilate and propagandize the "traditions" of Hitler's Wehrmacht contradict these interests still more.

All the facts of recent times in many countries and demonstrations involving hundreds of thousands of people, collective letters and appeals against the threat of war, and speeches in parliaments and town councils attest that the peoples do not want war. But militarist maniacs and NATO ringleaders are obstinately building up their arms and stepping up the danger of war. That is why new, vigorous efforts by all those seeking to prevent the catastrophe are needed. The experience of recent years convinces us that war can be prevented.

Our party calls for the pooling of the efforts of all parties operating in the workers movement to struggle against the danger of war. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed the great opportunities of the social democrats and their great responsibility for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. Once more this century the communists hold out a hand to the Social Democrats for the joint struggle to rid mankind of destructive new wars and to save the world.

The communists are waging a selfless struggle for peace and the interests of the working class and all working people, B. N. Ponomarev said in conclusion. We agree with Herbert Mies who spoke here of the need--today even more than yesterday--to strengthen the unity of the communist ranks for the sake of the cause of peace and social progress.

Results of Congress

LD031123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "Defending Peace and Civilization: The German Communist Party's Hanover Conference Has Finished its Work"]

[Excerpts] Hanover, 31 May--It was no accident that the first document of the German Communist Party [DKP] Congress was a letter to the CPSU Central Committee. Now--on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union--when as a result of NATO's nuclear missile plans the antifascists' postwar oath not to permit the emergence of a new world war on German soil has acquired the utmost topicality, the congress participants stated in the letter that the FRG communists' will to use all their forces in the struggle for disarmament, to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles, to promote mutual understanding between our peoples and to ensure and defend peace is unshakable.

The DKP board's Accountability Report, delivered by party Chairman Herbert Mies, invested the congress with a spirit of high international responsibility for the destinies of peace. The report reveals, from Marxist-Leninist class positions, the extreme complexity of the present-day situation in the FRG, where the initiators of the country's transformation into an American nuclear missile bridgehead, meeting with unusually broad resistance from the masses, are making deceitful maneuvers and simulating readiness for talks while actually seeking to destroy the foundations of international detente--the approximate equilibrium of forces in the world--and to achieve military superiority over the socialist states.

Opposition to this course is growing. In Cologne at the congress of one of the two ruling parties--the bourgeois liberal Free Democratic Party [FDP]--it was only when the chairman, Genscher, threatened to resign that the leadership was able to prevent the adoption of a resolution rejecting NATO's nuclear missiles plans. And even under conditions of extreme pressure, more than one-third of the FDP delegates voted against the course of armament. Whereas the ruling parties have now in effect split into two camps and there is even ferment in the ranks of the opposition "Christians," West Germany's communists demonstrated at their Hanover congress that on questions of war and peace there is only one opinion among them. Their unity and cohesion in the present-day battle for peace is evidence of the party's high degree of maturity.

The real results of active work to fulfill the principles of the DKP program, which regards the struggle to prevent war as the highest foreign policy principle, were spoken of in the board's report and in delegates' speeches. Among these results is the successful struggle against neutron weapons. The FRG communists also deserve considerable credit for the fact that in the parliamentary elections it was possible to crowd out Strauss, the outright placeman of the military-industrial complex, and his associates. In all complex situations--the struggle against the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, against the Carter administration's attempts to foist on the FRG an economic boycott of the socialist states, against the militarization of the country, for the Soviet disarmament proposals --everywhere, West German communists have consistently defended the policy of detente and international cooperation.

That is why such inner passion could be heard in the congress delegates' speeches when it was a question of defending peace. That is why there was such lively interest in the exchange of experience in collecting signatures for the Krefeld appeal, which demands the rescinding of NATO's nuclear missile decision, and why there was such a thorough search for new forms of work among the masses and detailed examination of the question of alliance with other political forces and movements. The formula "in the peace movement there must be no opponents, but only partners" demands great staunchness and flexibility from communists--and this was stated by congress participants--in order to neutralize attempts by the supporters of armament to disunite the ranks of its opponents.

Nearly 60 foreign delegations came to Hanover. The congress delegates greeted their speeches warmly. The dominant idea in these speeches was the idea that despite the different situation in different countries and regions, the course set by the United States--the main imperialist power--toward world domination and the connivance at this course and in some cases support for it in many Western countries are fraught with mortal danger to mankind. The danger of military confrontation is particularly great for Europe, it was stated in speeches by leaders of delegations from fraternal communist and workers parties and national liberation movements. The new American medium-range nuclear missiles could spark off a world war. That is why the struggle for peace in Europe today is a struggle for the future of all mankind.

The congress reflected an objective law of present-day development: the dependence of the durability of peace upon the durability of the socialist system. Concern was voiced in connection with the development of events in Poland. The conviction voiced by G. Gabrys, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and leader of the Polish communists' delegation, that Poland's working people, under the party's leadership, will lead the country out of the crisis and ensure its further development along the path of socialism met with warm support among delegates and foreign representatives.

The increased threat to peace in a situation where the forces of imperialism and reaction are increasingly coordinating their actions demands that communists in all countries close their ranks still more firmly--that is the dominant idea in the speeches of foreign representatives and congress delegates in the Stadt-Halle.

ANTI-SOVIET ATTACKS IN SPANISH PRESS SCORED

LD022302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Reports from Madrid state that in a number of Spanish papers and magazines a campaign of slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union has been unleashed, calculated to (?link) it with some sort of participation in the activities of international terrorism. Such vain attempts, remarks international journalist Eduard Kovalev, can be described as the height of blasphemy. By acting in the wake of a campaign inspired by Washington, certain bourgeois Spanish press organs are doing everything they can to blacken Soviet-Spanish relations, and are actively spreading fantasies about an imagined deal between the Soviet Union and terrorist organizations which have long been active in Spain. It is true that a number of underground groups exist and are active in Spain, carrying out terror to achieve their aims. Some shield themselves with leftism phrases and others openly come out under the banner of reaction and fascism. As is known, a dangerous incident caused by ultraright terrorists failed in Barcelona recently. Its organizers acted calculatingly. For in a situation of general confrontation, which the extremists are trying to create, it becomes easier to carry out various political adventures--for instance, to secure Spain's return to dictatorship.

However another aspect should also be taken into account. Discussion has begun among the Spanish people about the issue of whether the country should join NATO. There are considerable forces affirming that integration in NATO will provide the country with solid immunity from the disease of right totalitarianism and will help to cope successfully with other problems in the country. Moreover the supporters of a pro-Atlantic policy try to prove that terrorist actions allegedly confirm their arguments. Therefore the recent provocation in Barcelona is unwittingly being taken as a sort of proof of the contrary option, in favor of Spain joining NATO as soon as possible.

Like it or not, one has to ask the question: Who is instigating the senseless acts of the terrorists? Who is encouraging provocations in order then to prove the advantages of joining NATO with ease? Surely after this the conclusion suggests itself that attempts to establish military bases on foreign territory, the deployment of naval forces throughout the world, the inclusion of new countries in imperialism's military blocs--all this in essence is also a policy of international terrorism which is implemented by the American administration. By thinking up nonexistent proof for slanderous accusations towards the Soviet Union, overseas circles are busy with precisely the same unseemly business which they successfully try to attribute to our country without a twinge of conscience.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES ICELANDIC PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD032030 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 3 Jun 81

["In the Interests of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS--Today Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Icelandic Althing led by its chairman, Jon Helgason.

The visit of the Althing deputies, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, is regarded by us as a major step towards extending propitious contacts between the peoples of the two countries. The strengthening of Soviet-Icelandic relations based on mutual trust and constructive cooperation meets the interests of peace, detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Telling the Icelandic guests about the achievements of the Soviet people in building communism, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the peace efforts remained today the paramount task of Soviet foreign policy because peaceful conditions alone could enable the accomplishment of the ambitious plans for constructive work laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The visit of the Icelandic MP's is quite a success, Jon Helgason said. We are quite happy with our tour of the country because it enabled the members of the delegation to familiarize themselves with the life of the Soviet people and with their remarkable achievements in developing their state. Cordial meetings and talks with hospitable Soviet people gave us an opportunity to make certain of their fervent striving for peace, the visitor stressed.

Certain outstanding international problems of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the friendly talk. Importance was attached to the constructive initiatives put forth by Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress and intended to avert the threat of another war and to strengthen world peace.

It was pointed out that in the present-day conditions of the aggravated international situation it is necessary to strengthen the unity of all peace forces in the struggle for the peaceful future of mankind. Special importance was attached to the positive role the parliaments have to play in this struggle, and the significance of extending interparliamentary contacts was underlined.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS 'MOSCOW-PARIS' EXHIBITION

LD032223 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS--The opening of the "Moscow-Paris" exhibition became a major landmark in the cultural life of the Soviet capital. The exhibition has been prepared by museums of the Soviet Union and France and reflects the development of literature, art and architecture of the two countries from 1900 to 1930, the history of the Russian-French cultural ties of that period.

The exhibition was opened today in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

The exhibition was attended by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev, the Plenipotentiary Minister, the Director-General of the Cultural Ties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France Jean-Bernard Raymond, and the French Ambassador to the USSR Henri Froman-Meris.

KUVALDIN PREVIEWS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI SINAI MEETING

LD031654 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 3 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin: "The Path of Separate Deals"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS--Tomorrow, Sharm ash-Shaykh in the Israel-occupied Sinai Peninsula will serve as a venue for a meeting between Egyptian President as-Sadat and the Israeli Premier Begin--a tenth one since the capitulatory visit by As-Sadat to Jerusalem in November 1977.

It is characteristic that the meeting will be held on the eve of an anniversary of the 1967 Israeli aggression which led to Israel's occupation of vast Arab territories, including those in the Sinai Peninsula and to numerous casualties and forcible expelling from their homes of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs. It is also symbolic that the fresh round of the Egyptian-Israeli summit talks is to be held at the time that the cause of the position by Israel and the United States of America supporting it the situation in the Middle East has again sharply deteriorated. As a result of the piratic attacks by the Israeli military, blood flows and innocent people die in Lebanon. Tel Aviv, counting on the support of its overseas patrons is arrogantly threatening Syria.

Negotiating with the aggressor in these conditions can be regarded only as a cynical demonstration by the As-Sadat regime of its commitment to its course of betrayal and the selling of the all-Arab interests.

This fresh meeting between As-Sadat and Begin is planned as yet another step in the way of implementing the Camp David deal which has been resolutely rejected and condemned by the Arabs. The Camp David accords have prepared the path for one of the most dangerous periods in the life of the Arab nation.... This separate collusion has not brought a just and lasting peace to the Middle East, said King Husayn of Jordan, among the other things, in the course of his visit to Moscow.

It is doubtless that the agenda items will be approached within the context of that separate deal and within the framework defined by the deal. Thus, according to the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM one of the items of the agenda will be to determine further steps in the direction of peace in line with the Camp David accords.

What the references to "peace" within the framework of Camp David are really worth can be seen from the fact that the partners in the deal do not at all intend to consider the Palestinian problem without whose settlement the achievement of the just and lasting settlement in the Middle East is inconceivable.

Political news analysts are inclined to the view that the talks in Sharm ash-Shaykh will inevitably lead to further humiliating concessions on the part of As-Sadat, having above all to do with the establishment of a so-called "multinational" force for patrolling in the Sinai Peninsula. The backbone of the force will be U.S. military contingents and the U.S. will use the two Israele bases in the area after the Israelis leave them in April 1982. Thus, what is at issue is to replace the Israeli occupation of Sinai by American occupation, and to build up a permanent U.S. military presence in the Middle East. It is clear that in this context the old hackneyed thesis will be reiterated about the so-called "Soviet threat" and "Soviet expansionism" in order to justify the militarist aspirations of the United States, to divert the attention of the Arabs from the struggle against the Israeli aggression and the schemes of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting, like all the previous meetings at this level, is an integral component of the subversive plans of these forces spearheaded against the basic interests of and security of the peoples of the Middle East.

U.S., ISRAEL RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOODSHED IN LEBANON

LD031655 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Israeli military have switched to combined strikes against Lebanon from the sea and the air. Last night Israeli launches fired at settlements to the north of Tripoli. Also yesterday the Israeli aviation savagely bombed areas to the north of Tyre. According to Beirut radio there are dead and wounded among the peaceful population, housing and power transmission lines are damaged. The Israeli military are regularly carrying out surprise raids on peaceful Lebanese settlements and Palestinian refugee camps. This alone shows that the Tel Aviv leaders are conducting a war of extermination against the Arab people, a war of attrition, are keeping the country's population in a state of constant strain. As admitted by a correspondent of the American ABC Television Company in Lebanon in the town of Zahlah, for instance, 200,000 residents starting from April are staying day and night in air raid shelters fearing raids any minute. As a result of joint operations by Israeli aviation and right-wing Christian armed formations the town has been reduced to ruins.

Boasting about his "successes", Prime Minister Begin of Israel stated in Tel Aviv on Tuesday that the United States was "notified in advance" about the forthcoming Israeli raids against Lebanon. The United States was notified but did nothing to forestall the tragedy, the new bloody crime of the Israeli aggressors against peaceful civilians in Lebanon. It has become known that it was already last week that the Tel Aviv rulers had informed the special envoy of the U.S. President Philip Habib, and more than once, about the inevitable resumption of strikes against Lebanon after his departure to Washington "for consultations". Sounding blasphemously and hypocritically in the light of these facts is yesterday's statement by the U.S. State Department Spokesman Fischer that from the very outset the United States had constantly warned "all sides" that any escalation of hostilities "would not be helpful" to the peace process in Lebanon. In the given situation the appeal to "all sides", that is in the situation when Israel alone is guilty of criminal actions, amounts to direct connivance at the Israeli aggressors and giving them encouragement to perpetrate new crimes.

It is indicative that on the same day and without any diplomatic niceties another representative of the State Department, Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotes, expressed on behalf of his establishment full "understanding" of the need for Israel to strike blows at Lebanon. In stating this he did not even try to conceal that Washington's sympathies were with the Israeli "hawks".

So the people in Washington knew about plans to resume Israeli aggressive actions against Lebanon, knew and did not warn at least the Lebanese Government with which the American envoy Habib conducted talks on the settlement of the crisis. Such behaviour by Washington can be qualified only as direct connivance at the Israeli aggressors. This connivance expresses itself also in more tangible things: American-made bombs are dropped on the Lebanese, Israeli pilots are flying American-built planes. These lethal weapons are supplied to Israel in unlimited amounts for so called "defense purposes". But they are being used by Tel Aviv for aggressive purposes and outside of Israel. All this shows that responsibility for the bloodshed in Lebanon is borne along with Tel Aviv also by the Washington administration.

BEGIN'S 'SABER RATTLING' TO DISTRACT VOTERS

LD031543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev "International Remarks": "Tel Aviv: Militarist Fever"]

[Text] Beirut, 31 May--Israel is continuing to indulge in saber rattling. Not a day goes by without militarist calls and threats against the Arab peoples being issued from Tel Aviv. Stepping up its provocative acts in southern Lebanon, it has again started talking about the "possibility of a limited war against the Arabs" and has in essence embarked on the path of preparation for large-scale aggression in the Near East.

As before, Prime Minister Begin has adopted the initiative in kindling war hysteria and whipping up tension. His public statements are permeated with the spirit of militarism from start to finish. They ultimately amount to one and the same idea--that of "annihilating" the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanon's national progressive forces and "dealing with" Syria. Even Israeli press organs which are close to government circles are forced to admit that the head of the present Cabinet of Ministers is playing with fire.

What is the reason for the latest attack of militarist fever in Tel Aviv? For what purpose is Begin pushing the Israelis into the flames of a new Near East war?

The answer to these questions, in the unanimous opinion of observers, should be sought above all in the crisis situation which has arisen in Israel on the eve of the approaching elections to the Knesset (parliament).

The facts indicate that during the Begin government's period of nearly 4 years in power the country has been plunged into the abyss of insoluble sociopolitical contradictions and brought to the brink of economic collapse. The fatal policy of expansion and the occupation of other people's territories implemented by the Tel Aviv leaders has resulted in incredible difficulties for ordinary Israelis and placed a heavy burden on their shoulders. Thus according to the journal MIDDLE EAST, published in London, over the last 4 years prices for essential goods have increased 600 percent in Israel, while the social gulf between rich and poor has deepened still further.

Inflation, which exceeded 130 percent last year, has become a real national disaster. At the same time the working people's real wages are steadily falling, and dropped by 14 percent in the first 6 months of 1980. It should be added that under Begin the army of unemployed has increased sharply and now totals more than 70,000 people, according to official data.

Israel has also established a kind of record in the capitalist world from the viewpoint of its foreign debt, which now exceeds $6,000 per capita.

Pessimism, concern, profound disappointment--that is how Western journalists describe the mood of Israeli society, where crime, violence and corruption flourish. And it is no accident that under the pressure of increasing disorders Israelis are fleeing the "Promised Land" like rats leaving a sinking ship. In 1980 alone, according to official information, about 35,000 citizens left Israel.

Under these conditions, finding himself in essence on the verge of political bankruptcy, Begin is deliberately kindling military hysteria on the threshold of the coming elections, counting on bringing pressure to bear on the voters in this way. By means of saber rattling and calls for a war against the Arabs, the press writes, he wishes to distract the attention of ordinary Israelis from the urgent socioeconomic problems and quell the wave of increasing dissatisfaction in the country with his adventurist policy.

However, as was noted at the 19th Israeli Communist Party Congress, held in February, many Israelis are beginning to realize the dangerous nature of the ruling circles' militarist course. More and more people are adopting a stance of common sense and uniting in the struggle to avert the threat of a new war and achieve a just peace in the Near East.

BENDJEDID TO VISIT USSR IN FIRST HALF OF JUNE

LD032048 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

RASHIDOV, OTHERS RECEIVE SYRIAN DELEGATION

LD021417 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 May 81 p 1

[Text] UZTAG--On 19 May Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, received a Syrian delegation led by Najah al-Attar, Syrian minister of culture and national guidance, which is visiting the republic.

In the conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Sh. R. Rashidov described how, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the help of the country's fraternal peoples, the working people of Uzbekistan have turned a once backward region into a prosperous republic with a developed economy and a high level of culture and he described the great work being carried out to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

Sh. R. Rashidov stressed that Uzbekistan's workers, kolkhoz members and laboring intelligentsia cherish feelings of sincere respect for the freedom-loving Syrian people, which are directing their efforts toward rallying the progressive forces of the Near East in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

On behalf of the delegation, Najah al-Attar gave hearty thanks for the hospitality they had been shown and expressed confidence that the experience gained by the Syrian delegation during its familiarization with the Soviet Union's achievements will help the people of the Syrian Arab Republic in building a new life.

Z.R. Rakhimbabayeva and S.U. Sultanova, ministers of the Uzbek SSR, and Kh. R. Rakhimov, chief of an Uzbek CP Central Committee department, took part in the conversation.

BRIEFS

AID TO TUNISIA--Tunis, 2 Jun (TASS)--In accordance with documents signed here, the Soviet Union will give Tunisia technical help in the design and supervision of the construction of a hydrotechnical complex, including a dam over the River Sedjenan and the Sedjenan-Jumin water pipeline. The new hydrotechnical complex will be the fifth Soviet-Tunisian cooperation project in the sphere of regulating water resources. It will be put into use in the present decade and will give the country's national economy an additional approximate 70 million cubic meters of water per year. Speaking at the document signing ceremony, the chief of the Directorate of Major Hydrotechnical Projects of the Ministry of Civil Engineering of Tunisia (M. Mouella) stated that the uniquely complex task of maximum use of water resources of the country is being successfully resolved, thanks to USSR technical assistance and the participation of experienced Soviet specialists. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0858 GMT 2 Jun 81 LD]

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOVIET-CONGOLESE RELATIONS

LD030947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "USSR-Congo: Durable Friendship"]

[Text] The Soviet principles of relations with young states have received a high assessment in the world. They reflect the consistent position of the USSR, which has always stood and continues to stand for the strict and full observance of the principle of equal rights and the generally accepted norms of international law in relations between all states.

The Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of the national liberation movement of the peoples and a loyal friend to the emergent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. A vivid example of the cooperation of the first country of victorious socialism with a young African state--the Peoples' Republic of Congo--was the Soviet-Congolese high-level talks which have been concluded in Moscow.

The interstate links between the USSR and the Congo from their very emergence were formed in a spirit of sincere friendship, mutual understanding and trust. "Soviet-Congolese relations," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed when speaking on 12 May in the Great Kremlin Palace, "have a strong, reliable foundation. Namely, the commonality of our ideals in the struggle for peace and social progress."

In the course of the talks which have taken place, the Soviet Union's and the Congo's leaders approved the strengthening of links between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] on the basis of joint adherence to the principles of scientific socialism and international solidarity and the ideals of peace and the freedom of the peoples. The agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT signed during the visit of the Congolese Party and state delegation is a basis for the further development of relations between the two parties.

An event of particular importance in the life of our states was the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo which envisages the expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the further development of links in the sphere of culture, education, health care, information and sports. This treaty raises our countries' relations to an even higher, qualitatively new stage. It opens up considerable prospects for further cooperation between the USSR and the Peoples' Republic of the Congo.

The documents signed at the Moscow talks embrace not only the sphere of our states' bilateral relations. They contain principled assessments of foreign policy events of great international significance. The Soviet Union and the Peoples' Republic of the Congo advocated the strengthening of the unity of action of the socialist community countries, the nonaligned states and national liberation movements in the struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples. They resolutely declared an intensification of joint efforts to rebuff imperialism and reaction which are attempting to undermine detente, provoke dangerous conflicts and impose on peoples a new stage of the arms race.

The participants in the talks condemned the intensification of military and political interference by the United States and other NATO members in the affairs of African States, imperialism's attempts to utilize the territories of African countries in order to create military bases. They noted the dangerous nature of the partnership of imperialist forces directed against the interests of the national liberation movement and the progressive development of the continent's freedom-loving peoples.

The USSR and the Congo confirmed their full support for the just struggle of the African peoples against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa--the last stronghold of colonial oppression on the continent. They emphasized, in addition, that the militarization of the Republic of South Africa, which is being implemented with NATO's help, and also the racists' nuclear preparations and the strengthening of their armed pressure upon neighboring states presents a serious threat to universal peace. The present U.S. administration's dangerous course of strengthening links with the Pretoria regime and also of expanding support for the Angolan counterrevolutionaries was condemned at the talks.

Both countries demanded a halt to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime and the immediate departure of Pretoria's racists from this country's territory. The participants in the talks condemned the attempts by the Republic of South Africa and its Western patrons to settle the Namibian question while circumventing the United Nations and to impose a neocolonialist, puppet regime in Windhoek.

The leaders of our states opposed the imperialist powers' efforts to increase their military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Near and Middle East. The Soviet Union and the Peoples' Republic of the Congo declared their full solidarity with the DRA and its revolutionary struggle and demanded a halt to outside interference in the DRA's affairs.

In the course of Soviet-Congolese talks deep indignation at the aggressive actions of Israeli aggressors was expressed. Today when the Tel Aviv Zionists and their imperialist patrons are undertaking provocative actions against Lebanon the proposal which was restated during Soviet-Congolese talks concerning the necessity for a collective search for an all-embracing settlement in the Near East is particularly topical. Such a settlement, the joint communique states, must stipulate the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create its own independent state, and also the safeguarding of the right of all the states of this region to an independent and secure existence and development.

The USSR and the Peoples' Republic of the Congo advocated the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and the complete elimination of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Peoples Republic of the Congo and other documents signed in Moscow are an important landmark pointing out the way to the further strengthening and development of relations between our states. They, indubitably, will promote the strengthening of peace and security on the African Continent.

ETHIOPIA DENIES EGYPTIAN PAPER'S 'FABRICATIONS'

LD021435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Serbin report: "Fabrication Denied"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 May--The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has denied the assertion by the Egyptian newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH that Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Ethiopian Provincial Military Administrative Council, allegedly had talks with Somali President Siad Barre during his visit to Khartoum on the occasion of Sudan's national holiday. The newspaper's report to the effect that trilateral Ethiopian-Sudanese-Egyptian talks will take place in future, the ministry statement notes, is a fabrication and an attempt to gain certain political advantages.

INTERNATIONALISM, FRATERNITY OF PEOPLES PRAISED

LD030931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet Peoples' Fraternity"]

[Text] "Be glorified, our free fatherland, reliable bulwark of the peoples' friendship!--these words are from our state anthem. The Soviet peoples' Leninist friendship in itself, their indestructible unity, their common deeds and plans are a true hymn to Great October and the party's nationalities policy, a hymn to socialism and to the profound and comprehensive transformations which have taken place in our land, enriching life with the great accomplishment of liberated labor, the achievements of science and the flourishing of culture.

The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party became a vivid, unforgettable demonstration of friendship and fraternity. Georgia's historical destiny has not been easy. Only socialism has brought that Soviet Socialist Republic freedom and roused its people's deep-seated creative forces. "I would like to single out one feature of the festival--its multinational nature," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at these celebrations. "Your jubilee has become yet another demonstration of how united the Soviet peoples are, of how our plans, deeds and dreams are unified."

It is with a particular feeling that we speak of this unity during the 1st spring of the 11th 5-Year Plan, at a time--and this can be asserted boldly--when the atmosphere of enthusiasm which prevailed at the 26th party congress has transmitted itself to all Soviet people, to all the peoples of our multinational motherland. They have launched truly nationwide competition for the speediest implementation of the broad program of creation outlined by the 26th party congress everywhere, with enthusiasm and firm confidence of success.

The Soviet peoples have common goals and tasks. They devoutly treasure this common ground, realizing that the implementation of our plans is in the interests of everyone and in the interests of each nation and ethnic group belonging to the international Soviet family. Soviet people have warmly and cordially marked the 60th anniversaries of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Azerbaijan and the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The brilliance of the present day for every union republic, marked by high achievements in all spheres of life, is the most convincing evidence of the profound correctness of the Leninist course of friendship and fraternity.

This is socialism's historic mission--to bring the peoples closer and join them together. Our course is to increase each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time ensure its maximum utilization for the harmonious development of the whole country.

From the earliest years of Soviet power our economic and social policy was built in such a way as to bring the former national backwaters of Russia up to the center's level of development as rapidly as possible. This task was successfully resolved. Here a most important role was played by the close cooperation of all the country's nation and above all by the Russian people's selfless assistance. Today no backward national backwaters exist.

Kazakhstan, for instance, is going through a period of true flourishing in the economy and culture. In the 10th 5-year plan alone more than 250 modern industrial enterprises and major shops and production facilities were commissioned there. Kazakhstan's harvest of a billion poods of grain, which together with the grain of the RSFSR and the Ukraine forms the basis of the country's food reserve, has become customary.

Everyone knows of the impressive socioeconomic changes in the Central Asian republics. The working people of the Ukraine and Belorussia make a weighty contribution to the country's economy.

The national economy is developing at rapid rates in the Transcaucasian republics. The working people of the Baltic region and Moldavia have achieved notable successes in improving the efficiency and quality of work.

The scale of the transformations which embraced huge areas of the RSFSR in the seventies is impressive. A broad program for the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone has been outlined and is being implemented. This is such a complex and urgent task that it is being resolved by the joint efforts of all the republics. We have such experience--and it is rich experience. Let us recall, for instance, the construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Urals-Kuzbass railroads, the opening up of the virgin lands and the restoration of Tashkent. How many there are of these great achievements, which have become a kind of symbol of the Soviet peoples' fraternity and their constant readiness to display concern for each other, to live by each other's interests and to come to each other's aid in years of great labor and in the hour of difficult trials.

Life shows convincingly that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their all-round rapprochement. There is a flourishing and mutual enrichment of national cultures, the formation of the culture of the unified Soviet people--a new social and international community. This process is taking place in our country as it should under socialism: on the basis of equality and fraternal cooperation and on a voluntary basis. Our party always strictly observes the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy.

Internationalism has become a characteristic feature of the Soviet way of life. In our country every person's national feelings and national dignity are respected. The party regards it as its sacred duty to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and the proud sense of belonging to the great, united Soviet motherland.

Living by society's interests and ideals also means being an internationalist. The spirit of true internationalism permeates the 26th party congress decisions, which provide for the further growth of the entire country and each of its union republics and for the most rational distribution of production forces--taking into account the interests of each republic and of the whole country. The scope of socialist competition for the implementation of targets for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 26th party congress decisions is also, in essence, an expression of the internationalism of all Soviet people, who display day-to-day concern for strengthening the might of their country, whose achievements are the national [obshohenatsionalnyy] pride of every Soviet person.

All the Soviet peoples, closely rallied around the Communist Party, follow the common road of transformations, the tried and tested Leninist path of friendship and fraternity. The indestructible friendship multiplies our forces many times over.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW AKTIV MEETING 2 JUN

LD022234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The tasks of the scientific collectives of Moscow in speeding up scientific and technical progress in the implementation of the economic and social tasks proposed in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were the focus of attention of those taking part in a gathering of the aktiv of workers of scientific and research and planning institutes, designs offices and Technical Training Institutions [TUZ's] of the capital. It took place today in the hall of columns of the House of Union. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and representatives of scientific institutions and TUZ's of the capital spoke at the meeting.

KISELEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO BELORUSSIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD031341 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 May 81 p 1

[Text] BELTA--On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, has presented the Order of the Labor Red Banner to N.I. Dementey, Belorussian CP Central Committee secretary, for many years of fruitful work in party organs and in connection with his 50th birthday. He has also been awarded the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet honorary diploma.

T. Ya. Kiselev, I. Ye. Polyakov, A.N. Aksenov and other members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau present at the presentation of the awards congratulated N.I. Dementey warmly and heartily and wished him good health and great successes in his work.

ESTONIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD021039 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 6 May publishes on pages 1 and 3 two Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 5 May 1981 announcing the appointment of Kheyno Tynisovich Veldi as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and Arved Jaanovich Nakhkur as chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

NEW ARMENIAN FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER, CSA CHIEF

LD031345 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 13 May front-pages a 12 May Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of "Comrade A.A. Daniyelyan as Armenian SSR minister of the food industry." The same edition carries on page 2 a 12 May Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of "Comrade S.G. Mutafyan as chief of the Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration."

The same edition carries on page 2 an unattributed report entitled "At the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" which announces that the Presidium has "released Comrade Gurgen Artashesovich Pakhlevanyan from duties as chief of the Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration in connection with his retirement."

ATASHEV APPOINTED NEW KIRGIZ DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD021359 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 22 May front-pages a Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, dated 21 May 1981, appointing "Kurmanbek Kaziyevich Atashev to the post of deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers."

TRUD ARTICLE ON BAPTIST SECT MEMBER'S SENTENCING

LD020903 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 May publishes on page 4 a 1,400-word article by V. Tishchenko, prosecutor in the investigations directorate of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast prosecutors' office, under the rubric "Postscript to the Verdict," headlined "Under Cover of Lies," discussing the case of Petr Vasilyevich Rumachik. Tishchenko describes Rumachik as an "influential figure" in a Baptist sect whose members "do not acknowledge the legal ban on teaching children religion and taking them to worship," "illegally form their own communities" and publish an underground publication. The article outlines Rumachik's past convictions for "violating legislation on religious cults in the USSR" and his activities involving illegal printing, and goes on to discuss the activities abroad of the "foreign mission for the Council of Churches" headed by the exiled G. Vins. Tishchenko concludes that the council has become an "illegal, hostile organization actively opposing our laws and relying on renegades, cowards and traitors to the mother-land," and states that "the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast court condemned P. Rumachik to 5 years' imprisonment not for believing in God, but for crimes."

MOSCOW GORKOM COMMISSION SEES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD021433 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of Muscovites"]

[Text] A meeting of the Moscow Gorkom commission on the socioeconomic problems of the capital's development was held yesterday.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and commission chairman, delivered a report on the results of the commission's work for 1976-80.

The Moscow Gorkom commission's work in the last 5-year plan, the report noted, promoted the resolution of major tasks connected with the city's socioeconomic development. With the commission's participation the Moscow Gorkom Bureau prepared and examined a number of questions concerned with modernizing and retooling enterprises, improving the use of fixed production capital and accelerating the introduction into practice of the achievements of science and technology and of advanced experience. To a large degree this promoted the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan by Moscow's industry.

Major problems were solved connected with the development of the Moscow railroad, water transportation and aviation networks and city passenger transportation, the improvement of rolling stock utilization and the provision of telephones for the population.

During 1976-80 constant attention was paid to solving the problems of urban planning and of implementing the master plan for Moscow's development.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the commission on the socioeconomic problems of the city's development attached special significance to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, expanding and strengthening science's links with production and increasing the efficiency of science as a very important sector of Moscow's economy.

An important place in the commission's work was occupied by problems related to providing the city's economy with labor resources and to improving the demographic situation.

The targeted comprehensive program formulated on the Moscow Gorkom commission's initiative for increasing labor efficiency and the rational use of manpower at Moscow enterprises and organizations will make it possible to achieve labor productivity growth rates in the current 5-year plan outstripping the rates of growth of the volume of industrial production.

The growth of the material prosperity of Moscow's population is primarily related to improving housing conditions and developing trade and all other forms of services. In the past 5 years 21.7 million square meters of housing were built and commissioned and there was an increase in the amount of capital repairs to old apartment blocks with complete remodeling of apartments and an increase in comfort. These questions were at the center of the Moscow Gorkom commission's attention.

Constant work was carried out toward further improving the organization of services for Muscovites and the capital's guests and the prospects for the comprehensive development of sectors in the services sphere were examined. From day to day the commission monitored progress in carrying out nature conservation work on whose implementation about R400 million was spent in the last 5-year plan--200 percent more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Considerable work was done in connection with the communist education of working people and the population and with the introduction into practice of the moral principles of the inhabitants of the model communist city.

This work was based on the 26th CPSU Congress demands for a comprehensive approach to the organization of the work of education and for increasing the scientific standard of propaganda and agitation and intensifying its efficiency and link with life and with the resolution of economic and political tasks.

The main directions of the work of the Moscow Gorkom commission on the socioeconomic problems of Moscow's development for the current 5-year plan were determined.

Reports were delivered at the meeting by L.A. Borisov, Moscow Gorkom secretary and leader of the industry section; A.M. Roganov, Moscow Gorkom secretary and leader of the communist education of the working people section; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leader of the development of the city economy section; and P.A. Voronina, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leader of the health and mother and child protection section. The commission approved the work plan for the current year.

KUNAYEV TOURS ALMA-ATINSKAYA ECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD031043 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "With Construction and Rural Workers"]

[Text] To fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress, broad-scale work is being performed in the republic on land reclamation and on the further development of water resources, work aimed at further increasing the production of arable and livestock products and at fulfilling the food program outlined by the party.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has visited the construction site of one of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast's largest hydrotechnical installations--the Bartogayskoye Reservoir on the Chilik River. He acquainted himself with progress in the creation of a 320 million cubic meter artificial sea which will irrigate 270,000 hectares of land and will make possible a considerable improvement in the population's water supply. In a talk with construction workers he stressed the need to step up the pace of work.

In Dzhambulskiy Rayon Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the Kargalinskiy cloth combine, met its workers and experts, examined the potential for further increasing production efficiency and the quality of finished fabrics and acquainted himself with the enterprise's museum. At the Degeres stock-breeding plant Comrade D.A. Kunayev viewed the sheep-fattening complex. In a conversation with Hero of Socialist Labor Sh. Zhandybayev and other herdsmen and stock-breeding plant leaders he noted the great significance of making full use of reserves for rapidly increasing the sheep flock and the production of mutton and wool. At the Uzun-Agach Rayon center Comrade D.A. Kunayev studied provisions for the village's public services and visited cultural and consumer trade service projects. He visited the memorial museum and the mausoleum of the national poet Akyn Dzhambul.

Accompanying Comrade D.A. Kunayev on his trip around the oblast were B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; N.A. Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Atinskiy Kazakh CP Obkom; and A.A. Tynybayev, Kazakh SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

PROBLEMS, TASKS IN KARAGANDINSKIY COALFIELDS SEEN

LD291617 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 May in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Coal Seam Reserves" by A. Korkin, first secretary of the Karagandinskiy Obkom. The writer outlines some of the "many problems" to be solved in order to tap the Karagandinskiy coalfield's "considerable reserves." Among those listed are the need for more and better equipment for extracting coal from deep-lying seams, the lack of adequate technology for underpinning built-up areas, including the city of Karaganda, under which "the greatest fuel reserves" lie, the lack of alternative accommodation to which residents can be moved to allow underlying reserves to be tapped and, more generally, "the piecemeal solution of the issues involved in the field's economic and social development."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 2-3 JUN

LD040216 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-3 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 June

Sowing of grain crops and potato planting has ended in Tuvinskaya ASSR. Machine operators have now started mass harrowing and planting seedlings of vegetiable crops in the open soil. (0000 GMT)

Grain-crop sowing was completed in Altayskiy Kray today. The grain crops occupy more than 4 million hectares, with significant increases in strong and hard varieties of wheat in Kulunda Steppe and other areas. In the conditions of Altayskiy Kray, these not only increase yield but also produce outstanding quality grain. Now, Altayskiy farmers are completing sowing of groats. Machine operators in the trans-Volga area had to pass a difficult test; sowing of early and late crops had to be carried out simultaneously in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast due to the late spring. In spite of this, seeds were sown on 2.5 million hectares at good rates and with high quality of work. (0400 GMT)

Sowing is coming to an end in Vologodskaya Oblast where the area sown to grain is 400,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Rural workers in Belorussia have begun harvesting fodder crops 1 week earlier than last year. They hope to gather around 10 million tons of hay and haylage and almost 33,000 tons of grass meal by the end of the year, which is a lot more than last year. (0730 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan; seeds have been planted on an area exceeding 15 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

3 June

Farms in southern Uzbekistan have started selling bread grain to the state. Virgin-land inhabitants from Sherabad Steppe were the first to deliver new grain to elevators. An average 50 quintals of grain per hectare is being threshed here from irrigated fields. This year, the republic's farmers resolved to sell more than 2.5 million tons of grain to the state. (0000 GMT)

Harvest work is gaining pace in Turkmenistan. To date, winter barley has been reaped on the first 10,000 hectares in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray spring was 10-15 days earlier than usual, and on some days the temperature rose to 33 degrees which threatened the moisture retained in the fields. This was taken into account. In Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast, in the south, where there are often dust storms in the summer, the fields were tilled with subsurface tillers and sprinklers were used. Every year the area of irrigated land is increased and now amounts to 60,000 hectares there. Wheat sowing has been completed throughout the kray and more than 2 million hectares is now sown to grain crops, with wheat on about 1.5 million hectares. This means that about 95 percent of the planned amount of grain crops have been sown, leaving 1-2 days work. (0445 GMT)

The last sowing teams left the groats plantations in Ryazanskaya Oblast. A particularly large area here is occupied by buckwheat--almost 70,000 hectares. This year, Ryazanskaya Oblast farms resolved to deliver 50,000 tons of buckwheat and millet to state granaries. The oblast is becoming one of the main suppliers of groats in the central Non-Chernozem Zone. (0600 GMT)